

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE.  
Barometer 30.04

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 12, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 79  
Humidity " 88, " 67

October 12, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 p.m. 84  
Humidity " 60 " 53

2930 晚三廿月八年寅甲

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1914.

一拜禮 號二十月拾英曆西

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### MONTENEGRINS ROUT 20,000 AUSTRIANS.

### 2,000 CASUALTIES INFLICTED; MANY PRISONERS AND MUCH AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

### Germans Drop Twenty Bombs on Paris.

### ALLIES STILL DOING WELL: GERMAN CAVALRY DRIVEN BACK.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Oct. 11, 11.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau issues a further narrative from an eye-witness with the British Headquarters, which is only notable for the remark that there is a lull in the operations on our immediate front, pending a general advance.

The eye-witness lengthily describes the country, dwells on the German waste of ammunition, and compares the invisibility of the British, French and German uniforms.

#### Satisfactory Operations.

Oct. 12, 1.25 a.m.

An official statement issued at Paris at 11 o'clock in the evening states that there is nothing new except the capture of a flag near Ligny. The general impression of the operations to-day is satisfactory.

#### Montenegrins Surprise Austrian Column.

Oct. 11, 6.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje says that the Montenegrins surprised 20,000 Austrians marching in column, endeavouring to cut off the Montenegrins before Sarajevo.

In the first day's fighting, the Austrians had 1,500 killed and wounded, and retreated on Kalinovik.

The second day the Montenegrins inflicted losses of 500 killed and wounded, and took many prisoners and much booty.

This has been the Montenegrins' hardest battle hitherto.

#### Twenty Bombs Dropped in Paris.

Oct. 11, 5.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that two German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs, mostly in the Rue Lafayette and the Faubourg Saint Antoine. Three were killed and fourteen wounded.

A bomb fell on the roof of Notre Dame, and another in an adjoining square. Neither of these exploded.

French aviators are pursuing the Germans.

#### The Big Battle: German Cavalry Driven Back.

Oct. 1, 5.25 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the German cavalry on our left, who had seized certain passages on the River Lys, eastward of Aire, have been driven back and retired yesterday evening to the region of Armentieres.

The enemy attacked vigorously between Arras and the Oise, and on the right bank of the Ancre, without making any progress. We have made slight progress in the centre, on the north of the Aisne, particularly north-west of Soissons.

Between Craonne and Rheims, German night attacks have been repulsed.

There is nothing to report between Rheims and the Meuse. The enemy attacked very violently in the Apremont region, east of St. Mihiel, on the night of the 9th.

During the 10th Apremont was taken and retaken, and remains in our hands.

There is no change in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Thus, everywhere, we have maintained our positions.

#### French Official Report.

(Official telegram from the French Government via Peking).

In the northern district, on the French Left Wing, the Germans made no progress on the 10th and were obliged to retreat at several points, especially north of Arras, where the fighting continued under good conditions for the Allies' armies, although Lille was bombarded.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The operations of the cavalry on both sides are now developing nearly up to the North Sea.

Between the Somme and the Oise, in the Roye district, the Germans are always in force; but the Allies have again taken up nearly all the positions they had been obliged to yield.

The density of the German troops seems to have decreased north of the Aisne.

In the centre there is nothing reported.

On the heights of the Meuse, between Verdun and St. Mihiel, the Germans retreated north of Hatton-Chattel. They are still at St. Mihiel and at several points north thereof.

Violent German attacks west of Apremont failed.

In other parts of Vosges and Lorraine no change is reported.

(Havas Telegram)

Oct. 8, 4.15 a.m.

A communique states: The enemy makes no progress in the Northern district and at certain points he has fallen back, especially north of Arras, where the fighting is developing under conditions favourable to us. Operations between cavalry are now developing nearly up to the North Sea. The enemy is always in force in the Roye district but we took up again nearly all the positions we had been obliged to cede. The density of the German force north of the Aisne seems to be decreasing. The enemy has fallen back north of Hatton-Chattel, but is still at St. Mihiel and several positions north of St. Mihiel. On the heights of the Meuse violent attacks attempted west of Apremont have failed.

The Russian advance is going on on the East Prussian front. Violent fighting west of the Suwalki frontier is reported.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### The Evacuation of Antwerp: Official Report.

Oct. 11, 1.15 a.m.

The British Admiralty announces that, in response to an appeal from the Belgian Government, a marine brigade, two naval brigades and some heavy naval guns, the whole under General Pless, were sent to participate in the defence of Antwerp during the last week of the attack.

Till the night of the fifth the Belgian army and the marine brigade successfully defended the line of the Nether river, but on Tuesday morning the Belgian forces on the right of the river were forced to retire. Consequently the whole defence was withdrawn to the inner forts and this enabled the enemy to plant their batteries and bombard the city.

The inner line of defences was maintained throughout Wednesday and Thursday, the city enduring a ruthless bombardment.

The behaviour of the British forces was highly praiseworthy and, owing to the protection of the entrenchments, their losses are probably less than three hundred out of a total of eight thousand engaged.

The defence could have been maintained longer but not long enough to allow of adequate forces being sent for relief without prejudicing the main strategic situation.

The enemy also began on Thursday to press strongly the line of communication near Lokeren (11 miles N.E. of Ghent). The Belgians there fought with great determination but were gradually pressed back by numbers.

In these circumstances the Belgian and British commanders decided to evacuate the city.

The British offered to cover the retreat but General de Guise desired that they should leave before the last division of the Belgian army.

After a long night march to Saint Gilles the three naval brigades entrained.

Two out of the three naval brigades arrived safely at Ostend, but the bulk of the first naval brigade was cut off by a German attack north of Lokeren and two thousand officers and men entered Holland in the neighbourhood of Halst and laid down their arms in accordance with the laws of neutrality.

The retreat of the Belgian army was successfully accomplished. The retreat from Ghent onwards of the naval division and Belgian army was covered by strong British reinforcements.

The naval armoured trains and heavy guns were all brought away and the naval aviation park returned safely to its base protected by its armoured cars.

Scores of thousands of the population of Antwerp are streaming westward from the ruined and burning city.

#### Heavy Fighting Resumed.

Oct. 11, 3 a.m.

A French communique issued at midnight says: Only cavalry contacts have occurred south-west of Lille, but there is heavy fighting south-east and north of Arras and the enemy is making vigorous attacks on the heights of the Meuse.

#### Allies Make Further Progress.

Oct. 11, 6.10 a.m.

Another communique states:— There has been cavalry fighting between Labasse, Armentieres and Cassel, which was much confused owing to the nature of the ground.

We obtained real advantages in many places north of the Oise and also achieved marked progress in the region of Saint Mihiel.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

#### German Commander Decorated.

The Kaiser has awarded the Decoration of Merite to the German Commander, General Baeseler.

The latter, in a proclamation to the citizens of Antwerp, says: Property will be spared if you refrain from hostility. All refractions will be punished by the laws of war and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city.

#### King Albert Wounded.

Oct. 11, 5.40 a.m.

Refugees state that King Albert is wearing his arm in a sling. It is reported that the Queen of the Belgians has arrived in London.

#### British and Belgian Forces Reach Ostend.

Oct. 11, 6.40 a.m.

A Roosendaal telegram states that the main British-Belgian force, with King Albert, has reached Ostend safely.

#### British in Holland.

Oct. 11, 2.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that trains from Flushing are conveying two thousand of the British forces northward to the military concentration camp.

#### Germans Capture Enormous Quantity of Supplies.

Oct. 11, 12.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a German communique says:—

Antwerp was evacuated by the British and Belgians before the Germans entered.

The number of prisoners taken cannot be estimated.

We took enormous quantities of supplies.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions of yesterday:—]

Oct. 10, 5 a.m.

The following was issued at Amsterdam on the 9th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening:—

The Handelsblad's Roosendaal correspondent has been informed by an officer, and unofficially informed from Antwerp, that the Germans entered the city through the suburb of Berchem.

#### Berlin Announces the Fall.

8.50 a.m.

The newspapers in Amsterdam state that an official telegram from Berlin announces that Antwerp has fallen.

#### Belgians Retain Some Forts.

11.40 a.m.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that the German Staff to-day claims that several of the inner forts at Antwerp have fallen, that the town is in possession of the Germans, and that the Commander and the garrison have left the region of the forts, only a few of which remain in the possession of the Belgians. The German occupation of Antwerp, however, is not prejudiced thereby.

#### Antwerp Evacuated.

Oct. 10, 12.25 p.m.

The British War Office announces that the Belgian forces evacuated Antwerp yesterday.

#### Big Battle Still Favourable to Allies.

Oct. 10, 5 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the battle continues under satisfactory conditions to the Allies.

All our front has been maintained, despite violent attacks of the enemy at several points.

#### Fall of Antwerp: Official German Announcement.

Oct. 10, 6.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the German Staff announces that the entire fortress of Antwerp and all the forts are in the hands of the Germans.

#### "Militarism Must be Crushed."

Lord Haldane addressed two great recruiting meetings at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He stated that he wished to say emphatically it was fortunate that the war had come now, when we were bound with three Powers. We should have been in a difficult position if we had been attacked alone. The terms of peace must be that militarism, which perverted every talent of the German nation, should be crushed and broken, and future generations freed from such a terror.

#### Incidents in the Big Battle.

Oct. 10, 9.30 p.m.

The Press Bureau issues a statement by an eye-witness with the British Headquarters, who states that comparative calm continued from the 3rd to the 8th inst. The days were warm and slightly misty, while at night the bright moon hampered night-attacks. The operations were almost confined to light artillery fire, though on Monday, the 5th, there were three separate duels between French and German aeroplanes, two of which were indecisive, while the French were victorious in the other, killing two Germans by quick-firers. Another feature was that French soldiers who are coal-miners drove a mine gallery under an inaccessible German gun and blew it up.

(Continued on page 5)

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

General Zappelli has been appointed Italian Minister of War.

German aviators have dropped 20 bombs on Paris, three people being killed and 14 wounded.

The deaths are announced of the King of Roumania and Cardinal Ferrata.

During sharp fighting in the Roye region the Allies took 1,600 prisoners.

British aviators have successfully dropped bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf.

The British and Belgian forces from Antwerp have, with King Albert, safely reached Ostend.

Refugees from Antwerp state that King Albert is wearing his arm in a sling.

It is reported that the Queen of the Belgians has arrived in London.

Antwerp has been evacuated, the British and Belgian forces leaving before the Germans entered.

The French have made real advantages north of the Oise and achieved marked progress in the region of St. Mihiel.

Since the failure of the German invasion, the Russians have captured 19,000 prisoners and 40 guns.

Scores of thousands of the population of Antwerp are streaming westward from the ruined and burning city.

The Commonwealth is offering an additional Light Horse Brigade for service in Europe, and the offer is accepted.

The German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have appeared at Samoa and hastily departed.

The Montenegrins operating against the Austrians have inflicted casualties totalling 2,000 and captured many prisoners and much booty.

Two thousand British officers and men, cut off by the Germans near Antwerp, entered Holland and laid down their arms in accordance with the laws of neutrality.

#### NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Saturday night's boxing is described to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 8.

There was some excellent sport at the Gymkhana meeting on Saturday.

The new Catholic chapel at Shauiwan was dedicated yesterday.

General news and an article on the Forth to Clyde ship canal appear on page 3.

Facts concerning the trade of Hongkong during the past fortnight are given in the Chamber of Commerce report which appears elsewhere.

## DONT FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Monday, October 19.

French Convent Sale of Work.

Sale of Leasehold Property—G.P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, October 21.

Ministering Children's League bazaar—Government House Grounds.



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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to  
European officials and merchants  
in this Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is  
possessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has  
also a good knowledge of Manda-  
rin and Hakka.Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to 39  
Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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## MEE CHEUNG.

## ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

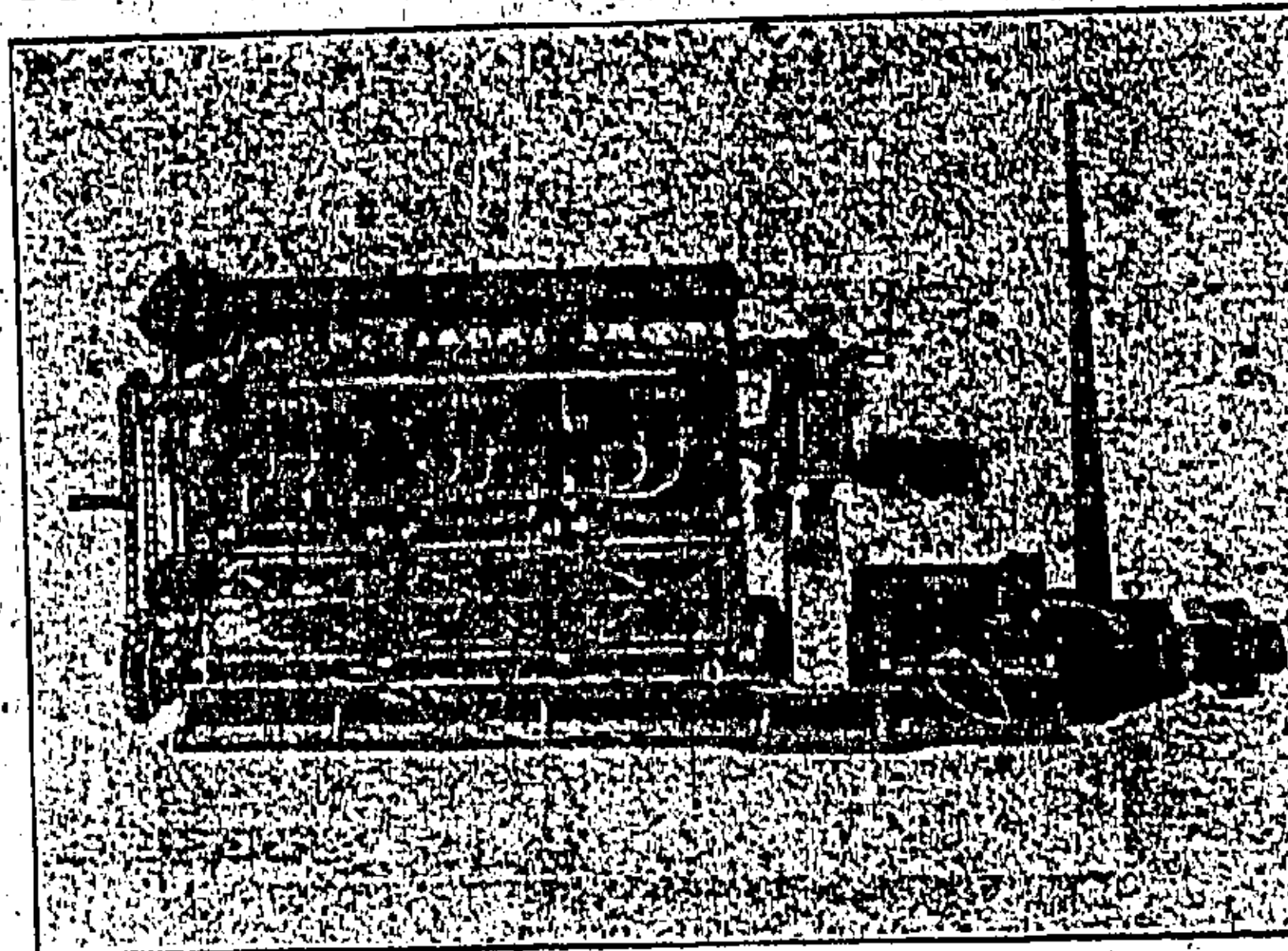
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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South China Morning Post.

## "A Rich Prize."

The higher authorities at home  
have awakened to the fact that  
herculean efforts should now be  
made to capture the German  
overseas trade and to this end  
concerted action is being taken  
by the Government and the heads  
of large industries. Information  
which reached us by a late mail  
reflects the dislocation following  
the declaration of war. Freight  
as well as the cost of British  
manufactures were greatly  
increased for a time practically  
throughout the entire world.  
Representations were at once  
made, and happily, since the  
authorities have been able to  
announce that the highways of  
the sea are safe for commerce,  
the rates have fallen, thus again  
making export trade possible.

## Daily Press.

## Japanese Trade.

Raw silk is Japan's most val-  
uable export, and last year she had  
reason to be thankful for an  
increased demand from abroad.  
It is certain that this demand is  
not being maintained now. The  
United States took 66 per cent.  
of the silk export last year,  
France 17 per cent, and Italy 13  
per cent. But if Japan's export  
trade is adversely affected by the  
War, this will doubtless be fully  
offset by the decline in her  
imports. Japan's principal cus-  
tomers are Great Britain and her  
Colonies, with whom 32 per cent.  
of the total foreign trade of  
Japan is done; the United States,  
who was represented in the  
list last year by a percentage  
of 23.0; then comes France  
and her Colonies; and, next,  
Germany, followed by the Nether-  
lands and Italy. There is not a  
country in the world whose trade  
is not adversely affected by the  
War, in all probability, will be unable  
to procure in sufficient quantities  
many of the raw materials neces-  
sary to feed her industries; and on  
the other hand the purchasing  
power of the peoples of the world  
will be reduced to an extent fatal  
to the prosperity of her export  
trade. Only in China and other  
countries of Asia may she faintly  
hope for increased trade. This is  
not to say, however, that the  
countries of the East remain un-  
affected by the war in Europe,  
but simply that European exports  
to the East are naturally greatly  
reduced.

## China Mail.

Chinese Students and the War.  
The Chinese race has never  
been noted for devotion to what  
is called "Jingrim." The aver-  
age Chinese cares little for ideals.  
So severe is the pressure upon  
him to supply food for himself  
and those dependent upon him  
that he has little time to spare  
for, and little interest in, other  
matters. It is, therefore, all the  
more interesting to find that some-  
thing akin to the spirit of the  
Jingo is taking hold of the youth-  
ful student population of the  
Middle Kingdom. Our ground  
for this inference is that the  
Minister of Education in Peking  
has found it necessary to state to  
these students that the attitude  
they are showing is quite wrong.  
In it he seems to detect elements  
of danger especially at this crisis.  
The general trend of argument,  
as far as we can gather it from  
the data before us, is that now or  
never is the time for China to  
rouse herself and assert her rights  
as a "great Power." It is pointed  
out that the "Great Powers" of  
the west are engaged in the  
greatest war of history and which-  
ever way the final issues tend,  
both parties, it is believed by the  
youthful students, will be ex-  
hausted.The King's Gift of Horses.  
The King has given to the  
Australian Voluntary Hospital,  
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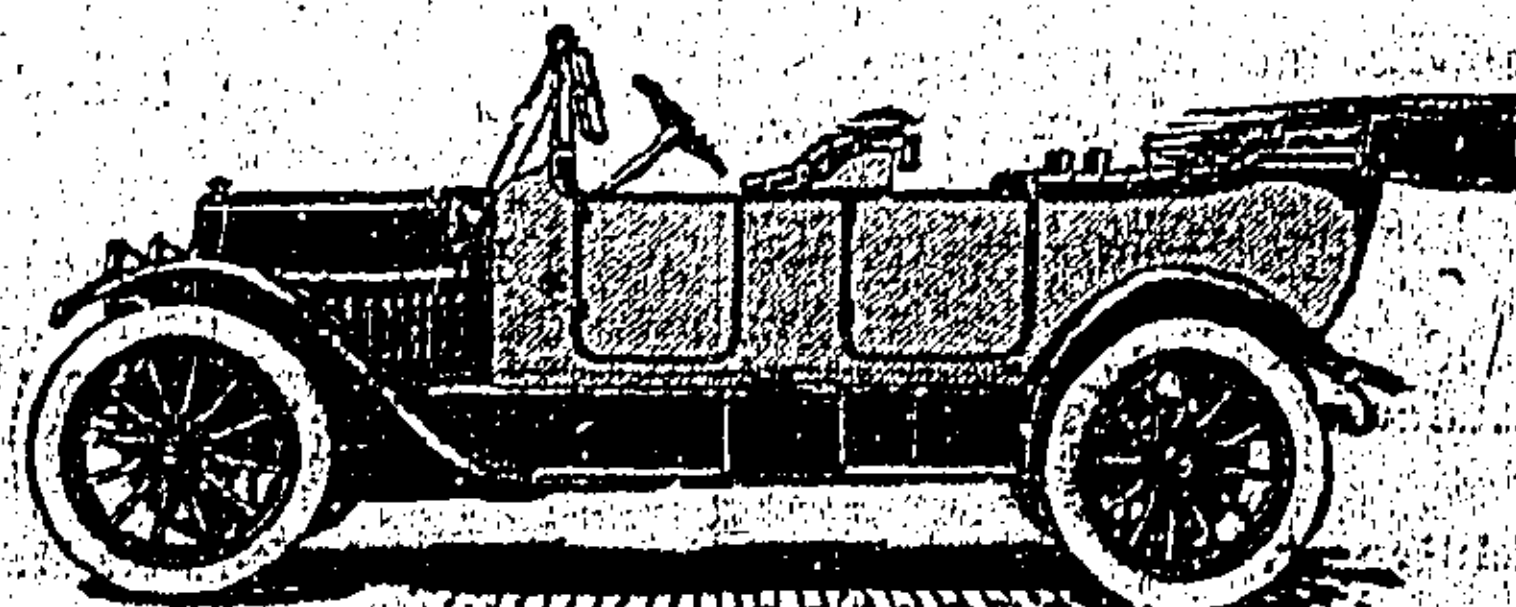
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**The Caledon Holbein.**  
A considered judgment was delivered recently by Mr. Justice Joyce on an adjourned summons which raised the question to whom the proceeds of the sale of the late Earl of Caledon's Holbein portrait of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, belonged. The picture was sold by Lady Caledon for £30,000, which was in the hands of the Public Trustee. His Lordship considered the terms of the late Lord Caledon's will, and said that, as the present peer might predecease his mother, it was impossible to say that he would be entitled to the chattels referred to in the will, including the picture.

**Retirement of Mr. Gosse.**  
A report from the Select Committee on the House of Lords offices published as a White Paper (No. 2-6) states that under the superannuation rule Mr. Edmund Gosse, C.B., the librarian of the House, and Mr. Symonds-Jones, principal clerk of its private Bill committee, retire during the present year. Mr. Gosse has held his post since 1904. He had served under the Board of Trade from 1875, and retires on a pension of £663 13s. 4d. It is proposed to appoint as his successor Mr. A. L. M. Butler, who has for 10 years been assistant librarian. Mr. Symonds-Jones, whose office as examiner of Standing Orders does not come under the superannuation rule, is to receive a pension of £600.

**Commissioner for South Africa.**  
Sir David Pieter de Villiers Graaff, Bt., until recently Minister of Public Works, Posts, and Telegraphs in the Government of the Union of South Africa, and formerly Minister in the Cape of Good Hope Government, has been appointed High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London as from August 11, 1914.

**Khaki Fashions.**  
The war spirit has already begun to affect our fashions. One of the more dashing tradesmen of the West End has devised a tricolour tie—red, white, and blue—in quite "wearable" proportions. A broad dark blue band, a medium broad red band, and a narrow white band alternate in pleasing rotation. A competitor along the street pins his faith in the moment to khaki. There are in his window khaki ties of knitted silk, plain silk, and flowered silk; khaki shirts in both wool and cotton, and some of a silk and cotton mixture. Women's veils seem to flow great scope to the war enthusiast. One veil has just one figure in the centre of each cheek—a tiny aeroplane. This pattern, no doubt, is the forerunner of patterns carrying crossed swords, field telegraphs, machine guns, and the rest. An effective golf jacket for women is made of khaki trimmed with a narrow "tricolour" edging. Khaki scarfs of both silk and wool are also to be had trimmed in this way.

**"Young Jellicoe."**  
Miss Slight, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's old nurse, who lives at Southampton, has just celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday. She recalls many episodes of his boyhood days and his absolute fearlessness. On one occasion when he would persist in running across the street she threatened to tell a policeman with the idea of frightening him. Just then a constable came along, whereupon young Jellicoe ran up to him and delightedly exclaimed, "What a lot of pretty buttons you have." Sir John when a child was passionately fond of the sea, and declared he would be a sailor.

**Special Constables.**  
Over 1,500 of the 2,000 men who have enrolled themselves as special constables for the City of London paraded in the most of the Tower on a recent Sunday morning, when they were inspected by the Lord Mayor. A large crowd of spectators assembled on Tower Hill. The march past took place to the tune of "The British Grenadiers," played by the City Police Band. The Lord Mayor expressed his admiration of the fine physique and soldierly bearing of the corps, and his appreciation of their ready response to their country's call. The men then received their instructions for the week.

## NOTICE

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## STRATEGIC WATERWAYS.

## A Forth to Clyde Ship Canal.

The timely article on "Denmark and the Kiel Canal," which appeared the other day in *The Globe*, and the survey of the position in the North Sea by "Naval Expert," which followed and supplemented it, have caused a good deal of attention to be drawn generally to the increasing importance of strategic waterways. The opening of the Panama Canal, which, in spite of its transcendent commercial importance, was projected and designed mainly for the strengthening of the naval position of the United States, synchronising as it does with the first great manifestation of the strategic importance of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, adds greatly to the general interest of the subject. We are reminded of another great canal, of which we are, thanks to the late Mr. James Kitchie, Lord Beaconsfield, and others, the principal owners.

Unlike the German and American canals, which are under the unrestricted control of the nations owning them, our powers over the waterway joining the Eastern Sea to the Mediterranean are limited. Vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are allowed to pass through it in times of war as in times of peace, and by a special international convention it is exempted from blockade. Nevertheless, the strategic importance of the Suez Canal to the country, in the broad sense of the term strategic, is very considerable.

Some ten years ago, when the Rosyth scheme was the subject of a vast amount of discussion in naval and other circles, a project for converting the present Forth-Clyde Canal, which has been navigated by steam lighters, barges, &c., since 1876 (it was built long before that date) into a ship canal, or if that should prove impracticable, for the construction of an entirely new work capable of accommodating the largest ships, was also keenly debated. The proposal met with support in many quarters. Its commercial advantages, which are fairly obvious, seeing that it provides a short and safe route from Norway and the Baltic to Glasgow, Belfast, and Liverpool, were fully set forth, and strong efforts were made to get the matter taken up in financial and trade circles, particularly in Glasgow, on its commercial merits alone; and things went so far as the contemplated formation of a company, and the meditated, if not the actual, issue of a prospectus.

In naval circles some well known men warmly supported the project. Admiral Sir Charles Campbell was one of its keenest champions, and read a paper on the subject at the Royal Institution, which attracted considerable attention, and was afterwards reprinted in the "United Service Magazine." The Government of the day, however, would not consider it, and their indifference doubtless reacted on the trading com-

munity, who could not be persuaded that it was, as a new trade route only, a paying proposition. A good deal, however, happens in ten years, and it is no wonder that, under present-day conditions, the matter is being mooted once more, and this time naturally more from the strategic than the commercial standpoint. As everybody knows Admiral Jellicoe is now engaged in a blockade of the German Fleet, or as much of it as may be in the North Sea, in the vicinity of Heligoland Bay, if one may so term the waters off the shore between Sylt and Emden, into which the Kiel Canal debouches at its western end. The whole Fleet, or any part of it, can, however, pass freely into the Baltic, no blockade being practicable at the eastern end of the canal, and can proceed by way of the Great Belt or the Sound, or both, through the Kattegat, round the Skaw, the extreme point of Jutland then by way of the Skager, thence to the North Sea. It goes without saying that our Admiral will have fully provided for such a movement, but in the event of the enemy's ships getting away to their interception and capture before they could do any harm.

The strategic canal would, one would think, avoid Glasgow and the Clyde itself, or rather would leave them towards the end of its course to entirely commercial traffic, and would branch off to the open sea, reaching it, say, at or in the neighbourhood of Ardrossan, almost within gunshot of Lamlash Bay, where the fleet so often assembles, and where the great trade routes to Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, and Liverpool may be said to meet. The canal, in fact, would be a short cut from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Atlantic, and incidentally to the Irish Sea also. There is no doubt that on an early day the project will again be seriously considered, both in its strategic and commercial respect and this time with a very considerable chance of adoption. F. R. Heath in the *Globe*.

**Tobacco for Troops.**  
The Press Bureau announce that the French Government have agreed to admit free of import duty any postal or other parcels containing tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes sent for the use of British troops at the front. No declaration need therefore be made in this country before despatch, and the public may rest assured that their friends at the front will not be called upon to pay any duty on receipt of the parcels.

In the case of large consignments the War Office can arrange with the Board of Customs and Excise, on being notified of the necessary details, for permitting tobacco, etc., to be taken out of bond in this country free of import duty.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shameen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. The premises on Shameen Lot No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs Purnell and Paget. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.** Hongkong.

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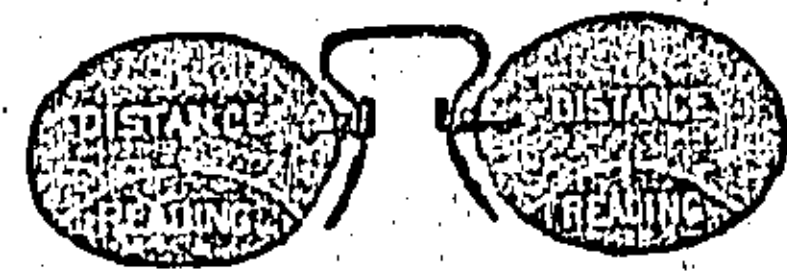
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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1914.

## A MODERN CHINESE CITY.

The news was recently circulated that a most important agreement had been concluded between the Chinese Government and the London house of Messrs. M. Samuel and Co. for the development of Hankow and the region thereabout. This agreement, which is considered likely to be of far-reaching value for British enterprise in the Yangtze Valley, provides for the issuing of a loan, in a series of bonds as required, to be expended in the development of Hankow and the initiation of various enterprises required by that great industrial city. It also contemplates the construction of a bridge or tunnel connecting the north bank of the Yangtze with Wuchang, a bridge or bridge connecting Hankow and Hanyang and a canal between the Han and Yangtze Rivers. On the improvement of Hankow city alone it is estimated that a sum of no less than \$10,000,000 will be expended. One important fact about the agreement is that it provides for preference to British material, having due regard to quality and price. The loan, it may be noted, is to be floated after the restoration of general peace in Europe and the Far East.

The conclusion of this agreement is of especial interest to Hongkong inasmuch as the time will not be far distant, it is to be hoped, when the region concerned will be linked up by means of railway communication with this Colony. Indeed, it is generally believed that on the completion of the Hankow-Szechuan and Hankow-Canton trunk railways, Hankow will become the most important Treaty Port of the whole Yangtze Valley. What it will mean, therefore, to have direct communication with such a centre may well be imagined, especially seeing that Kowloon will then be the southern terminus of the line and will provide a free outlet for merchandise from this district. Great hopes are entertained for the future of Hankow itself, and we see one of the Peking papers pointing out the possibility that, by reason of its favoured position on the Yangtze and Han Rivers and its admirable railway facilities, it will in course of time dispute the claim of Shanghai to be regarded as the commercial capital of China. As to the reconstruction of the city, we observe from the same source that an almost totally new city is to be built, and that, what is more, it will be unique in the world, for it will be a modern Chinese city. There is to be a happy combination of Eastern and Western features, for while the city will be planned in accordance with Western ideas, in so far as the provision of good roads; wide streets, tramways, wharves, etc. is concerned, it will still possess Chinese characteristics. It will, in fact, show Chinese architecture at its best.

Such are the lines along which the development of Hankow will proceed, and it is confidently hoped that within the course of a few years it will become the largest city in the new Republic and the greatest trade centre of the country. Hankow suffered much at the time of the Revolution in consequence of the terrible bombardment to which it was subjected. It was this fact, indeed, which made some scheme of reconstruction imperative. Now that such a comprehensive plan has been decided upon, it is being realised that once again out of evil comes much good.

## "Carmen Sylva's" Loss.

Sympathy to-day goes out to "Carmen Sylva," the beloved consort of King Charles of Roumania, whose death is announced by telegram. She is, of course, best known by reason of her literary and artistic attainments, which have given her a peculiar place among the royalty of the world. The deceased monarch came to the Throne, on the forced abdication of Prince Alexander, first Prince of Roumania, three years before his marriage to "Carmen Sylva," who has shared her husband's fortunes in the making of modern Roumanian history. It is said that the romance interwoven with the little country over which Prince Charles had been called to rule was largely instrumental in her acceptance of him as a husband; certain it is that she has done much for the little land where she has become so much beloved of the people.

## "The Queen of Hearts."

It is now well-known that while Prince Charles devoted himself to modernising and improving his country and to the formation of just laws, his consort rescued from decay the exquisite poetry and legendary lore of the peasants and mountaineers. She has devoted herself heart and soul to the country, learning the language, adopting the national costume and doing everything that lay in her power to ameliorate the lot of the people. It is remembered with pride by the Roumanians that during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 she dressed in the uniform of the Red Cross Society and was a second Florence Nightingale in tending the sick and the dying. She is known among the Roumanian people as the "Queen of Hearts," a title which she justly merits. To-day she must be much comforted, in her hour of grief, by the loving sympathy of the people amongst whom her lot for so many years has been cast.

## ENLISTMENTS.

To Ex-Soldiers and Others.

A Routine Order issued by Major General Kelly says:—

The G.O.C. will be glad to consider applications from ex-soldiers or others desirous of enlisting under recent Regulations for the augmentation of the Army. Terms of enlistment, 19 to 35 years inclusive; period for 3 years or duration of the war; ex-soldiers age 30 to 45 for 1 year or duration of war; ex-regular W.O.s. or N.C.O.s. given former rank.

On receipt of applications the G.O.C. will communicate with the War Office regarding passage to England.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Any European desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Headquarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Headquarters Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

## ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER.

Armed Robbery in Deep Water Bay.

It has been reported to the police that between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of the 11th inst., about eighteen men, armed with rifles and revolvers, boarded the junk Yee Wo Hing while in Deep Water Bay. Two Chinese are said to have been killed and the master of the junk and the cook were taken for ransom. The robbers got away with money, clothing and ammunition.

## DAY BY DAY.

WHAT THY HANDS FIND TO DO DO IT WITH ALL THY MIGHT.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78; dull.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; dull.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to-morrow.

Canadian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 2 p.m.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the Telegraph published 42 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 93-16d.

Lottery Tickets.

For being in possession of 150 lottery tickets with a view to their sale, a Chinese was fined \$250 this morning at the Police Court.

Land Sale.

At the P.W.D. Office to-morrow afternoon there is to be sold by auction Island Lot 2089, adjoining I. L. 602, Ship Street. The area is about 5,000 square feet and the upset price \$750.

Amah Assaulted.

An amah, according to the police report, employed by Mr. Carvallo, 17, Robinson Road, has been sent to the hospital suffering from wounds to her chest and shoulder alleged to have been inflicted by two men who have cleared off.

Latest Advertisements.

Consignees' notices regarding the Chiyo Maru is issued.—Page 5.

The sailing yacht Gwen is advertised for sale.—Page 5.

Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling by auction on the 13th inst., a large stock of paper and 53 chests of Indian tea.—Page 5.

Remanded.

This morning, at the Police Court, W. Monoka, a Finn, was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Davies, manager of the Siamen Institute, with behaving in a disorderly manner at the Institute. The prisoner was remanded in police custody until to-morrow in order to secure the services of a Russian interpreter.

Wigwam Tennis Club.

The first of the monthly competitions started at the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club has concluded, and the winner of the cup presented by Mr. O. Humphreys is Mr. Lindstrom, whose total was 105 games. Mr. O. A. Hansen running him closely with 101 games. A new team competition has now been started, and on the first afternoon's play, on Saturday, Mr. Hansen's team secured a lead of 18 games over Mr. le Breton's side. Each member of the winning team will be presented, at the end of the month's games, with a spoon.

Bijou Scenic Theatre.

"Traitors to their King," the coloured historical drama now being shown at this theatre, is one of the best films seen in Hongkong for some time. The play, which is full of dramatic episodes, is founded on "La Maison du Baigneur," generally considered to be the chef d'œuvre of the celebrated French author, Auguste Maquet (in collaboration with Alexandre Dumas père), and deals with the assassination of Henri IV (May 14, 1610) by the fanatic Ravallac—engineered by the King's erstwhile favourite, the Comtesse de Verneuil, and two of his ministers, the Comte de Siete Iglesias and the Marquis de Concini—and the events immediately preceding and following the crime, including the tracking down by Pontis, the Captain of the King's Guard, of the guilty parties and their eventual punishment. The piece is splendidly produced and the acting first class. The management of the Bijou is to be congratulated on having secured this film for its patrons, who showed their appreciation on Saturday and yesterday by turning up in large numbers.

Death of Mutiny Veteran.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hamilton Lloyd-Anstuther, of Hiltlesham Hall, Suffolk. He was born in 1841 and entered the Rifle Brigade in 1858. He served in the Indian Mutiny, in the suppression of the Fenian Raid in Canada and in the Sudan Expedition of 1885, retiring from the Service in the same year. As representative of the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk he sat in the House of Commons from 1893 to 1897.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## THE FALL OF ANTWERP.

## How Does it Affect the Main Situation?

Antwerp has fallen and the famous city is now in full possession of the Germans. That is the most important news which the wires of the week-end have conveyed. The attack had been going on for close on a fortnight, and the news of the past few days has prepared us somewhat for what has happened. The circumstances which led to the evacuation of the fortress are described in detail by a telegram which we publish to-day, the facts being circulated by the British Admiralty. Incidentally that wire reveals, for the first time, the point that British Marine and Naval Brigades have had a share in the defence of the city. Some weeks ago we were told that a naval force had been landed at Ostend, but up till now no further information had come to hand as to whether they were bound or what their duties were to be. We now know that up to a week ago the line along the Nethe River was successfully held by the Belgian Army and Marine Brigade, but on the 5th inst. the Belgian forces on the Marines' right were compelled to give ground, with the result that it was deemed advisable for the whole defence to withdraw to the inner forts. Hence it was that the enemy was able to plant batteries and bombard the city. And what those batteries comprised is shown in the telegram which speaks of the Germans having had 200 guns before the city, some of which had a range of no less than 14 kilometres. No wonder then, that the place was subjected, as the Admiralty announcement states, to "an enduring, ruthless bombardment."

## A Significant Observation.

There is one remark in the Admiralty announcement which has much significance. It is that "the defence could have been maintained longer, but not long enough to allow of adequate forces being sent for relief without prejudicing the main strategic situation." What is it, of course, useless to speculate, but it is self-evident that those at the head of affairs attach more importance to it than they do to the fall of Antwerp. There may be some very fine points of strategy involved in deciding Antwerp before the last extremity had been reached; indeed, we may take it further than a mere probability. In matters of this kind we must learn to take long views rather than to concentrate on the happenings of the moment. To put it another way, we must, to use the Aquilidian phrase, "wait and see."

## The British Conception.

One other point on the Antwerp incident, and that of special interest to Britishers. It is the recognition of the splendid behaviour of the British naval men in "trying circumstances." It is placed on record that not only during the bombardment was the behaviour of the British force "highly praiseworthy," but on the decision to evacuate the city the British commander offered to cover the retreat, and would have done so had not the Belgian General desired that they should leave before the last division of the Belgian Army. Another fact shows most eloquently the British conception of the laws of neutrality. The bulk of the first Naval Brigade, being unfortunately cut off by a German attack, were compelled to enter Dutch territory, and with a fine determination to "play the game," some 2,000 officers and men laid down their arms, in accordance with what is recognised—not with all nations, we are afraid—as international usage.

## Other Developments.

Coming to the operations on French soil, it is apparent that the enemy is by degrees being forced back over the frontiers. Some hard fighting has taken place in the Roye region, and how it has resulted is shown by the fact that in two days no fewer than 1,800 German pri-

## NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

## Bishop Pozzoni at Shaikwan Yesterday.

## His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni

and a number of priests attended at Saiwanho, yesterday, to open and bless the new Catholic chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross, which has just been completed. The neat little stone chapel was crowded both morning and evening. There was first the customary blessing of the chapel, High Mass, and in the evening Benediction and a procession. Whilst the procession was in progress, the band of St. Lewis Orphanage, under the baton of the capable conductor, Mr. E. Vassallo, discoursed suitable music very meritoriously.

Special tapers were run in connection with the opening ceremony and they were well filled.

The chapel has roughly cost about \$7,000, and the subscription list now shows \$1,487.50 as having been donated.

The altar and the rails of the sanctuary have been taken from the Rosary Church, Kowloon, by kind permission of the donor, Dr. A. S. Gomes, who presented beautiful marble rails in their stead.

To this generous donor the Church is thankful for the hardwood window-frames, and to the several poor Chinese families of Shaikwan who offered the Stations of the Cross.

The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Cross in memory of the victory of "Constantine over Maxentius and also to commemorate the feast of the sixteenth-century of the Peace of the Church.

This makes the seventh Catholic edifice in the Hongkong district.

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The proposal to build fortifications at various points on the Canton-Kowloon Railway was made last year. The recent daring robbery on the railway has made it evident that the building of the fortifications is a matter requiring urgent attention. A part of the Canton-Kowloon Railway passes through the desolate country swarming with robbers and it is impossible to guard it effectively unless there are fortifications along that part, from which troops can be sent out with convenience to meet the robbers who may appear at any place and at any time. By order of the Governor of Kwangtung, an investigation has been made and it is found that for erecting the necessary fortifications an amount of \$28,000 will be needed. The Governor is now discussing with the Director of the Railway as to the supply of the money and the method of proceeding with the work.—Peking Daily News.

## THE LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output up to the 6th inst. is as follows:—

October 1 Tons 236

" 2 " 225

" 3 " 280

" 4 " 320

" 5 " 278

" 6 " 280

Total to Oct. 6 .....1,028.

Some were captured. Distinct progress is reported from other points, and the general situation is satisfactorily summed up in the French communiqué which states that "everywhere we have maintained our position." These must be heart-breaking days for the enemy.

In the western theatre of war the Germans are having a taste of defeat, too. Their invading movement has utterly failed, and we are told that since it crumpled up 10,000 prisoners and 40 guns have been taken. Poor Austria is experiencing blow after blow, the latest at the hands of the sturdy Montenegrins, who have inflicted casualties totalling 2,000 and taken many prisoners and much booty. Other news also is racy for the enemies of Germany and Austria, who may well be satisfied at the trend of events.

## WAR ITEMS.

## Breezy Impression of the Naval Action.

Midshipman Hartley, of H.M.S. Dion, first Battle-Cruiser Squadron, writing to his parent at Barton-on-Trent on the recent naval battle says:—

"At last we have had a taste of gunfire, but it was only a taste. We ran into three light German cruisers. Two of them were sunk and one managed to make off in a sinking condition and badly on fire forward and aft. Of course their guns had about the same effect on us as a 'Daisy air-rifle'."

"The funny thing which you should have seen was all the stokers grubbing about after the action looking for bits of shell."

"The Germans fought awfully well and bravely, but the poor buggers hadn't a dog's chance of living through it. The Mainz was the name of one of those sunk. Two of their destroyers were also sunk."

## The Second Million.

Upon the completion of the second million for the National Relief Fund congratulations poured into York House on September 2 from all quarters and all classes. The first received was the following telegram from the Prince of Wales:—

Hearty congratulations on the second million.—Edward.

The Prince repeated his congratulations verbally when he visited York House in the afternoon. In spite of his military duties his Royal Highness finds time to pay an almost daily visit to the scene of the collecting activities.

The fund this afternoon reached a total of £2,083,000.

## Wounded British Bluejacket's Philosophy.

A young British seaman who had his legs badly injured in the action off Heligoland was put ashore with others at Harwich, where it was found necessary to amputate the left limb just below the knee.

The man was not told of the operation about to be performed, and on recovering from the anaesthetic the news was "broken" to him by the chaplain.

The youngster pulled a long face at first, and then: "The left leg is it, sir?" he said. "Ah, well, I had a couple of—corns on that foot."

## French Admirals' Visit to Full Command.

The Admiralsissimo of the French fleet, Vice-Admiral Boue de Lapeyrière, has assumed command of the combined Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, says the Press Bureau. As a consequence Sir Berkeley Milne, Bart., who is senior to this officer, has given over the command of the Mediterranean fleet and returned home.

The conduct and disposition of Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne in regard to the German vessels Goeben and Breslau have been the subject of the careful examination of the Board of Admiralty, with the result that their lordships have approved the measures taken by him in all respects.

## A THIEF CAUGHT.

## Turns Out to be Returned Banished.

An admitted charge of theft brought a returned banished to the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood. The case against the prisoner was that the inmate of a room in Yau-mai heard a noise in the room above, the occupant of which, he knew, had gone out. Going upstairs he found the feet of a man projecting from beneath the bed. He hauled him out and found that he had already packed a bundle of clothes he intended to take away with him. He was arrested and at the Police Station admitted the theft.

This morning he was charged, and the fact was disclosed that the man had returned from banishment in disobedience of an order which was made in 1910. On the second charge he was sent to prison for six months with four hours' stocks.



## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### Fighting in East Prussia.

Oct. 10, 9.45 p.m.  
A Petrograd communique states that there has been obstinate fighting in East Prussia. The Germans retiring on Lyck blew up a number of bridges. Artillery duels have occurred along the Vistula.

### Australia's Reply to German Slanders.

Oct. 9, 12.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states the Commonwealth has offered an additional Light Horse Brigade for service in Europe, which has been accepted.  
It is emphasised that this is Australia's reply to the German slanders against British rule.

### Another German Island Captured.

It is reported that another German island has been captured. Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in Samoa.  
There has been a thrilling interlude in Samoa, which is running smoothly under the Union Jack. The German warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau entered Apia (capital of the Island of Upolu) and the New Zealanders, manned the guns, expecting a bombardment; but the warships departed.  
A German steamer appeared and was chagrined that the Union Jack was still flying.

[The above telegram was received in Hongkong at 5.44 p.m. yesterday, and delivered at our office at 11.20 a.m. to-day.]

London, Oct. 9, 11.20 a.m.

An Amsterdam telegram states that the attack on the Antwerp inner forts has started.

Oct. 9, 6.10 p.m.

### Sky Red with Flames.

An Amsterdam telegram reports that the bombardment of Antwerp was continued to-day in full force. It had slackened somewhat early in the morning. The sky throughout the night was red with flames. Half a million fugitives have arrived in Holland, and more trains are expected.

### 200 German Guns.

Oct. 9, 9.25 p.m.  
A telegram from Ostend states that there are 200 guns before Antwerp—of 28, 30 and 42 centimetres, having a range of 14 kilometres. There was a lull from 10 o'clock till midnight last night when the bombardment was resumed with the utmost violence.

### Antwerp Reported Fallen.

Oct. 10, 3 a.m.  
The Morning Post says it is informed on good authority that Antwerp has fallen.

The Press Bureau permits the publication of this statement, but has no confirmation. The Belgian Minister also has no confirmation of the report.

### No Change.

Oct. 9, 4.55 p.m.

To-day's communique issued in Paris says:—  
The general situation is unchanged. The two Cavalry forces continue to operate north of Lille. The battle continues along the line Lens-Arras-Bruy-Chaulnes-Rois-Lassigny. There has been only slight fighting from the Oise to the Marne.

In Woivre there has been an artillery duel along the whole front. There is no change to report in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace.

### 1,600 German Prisoners.

Oct. 10, 12.5 a.m.  
An official statement issued in Paris at 11 p.m. says there is nothing new to report, except sharp fighting in the Roze region, where the Allies have taken 1,600 prisoners in the last two days.

### The Fighting Described.

Oct. 9, 11.15 a.m.  
The Press Bureau has issued a statement by an eye-witness with the British Headquarters describing the operations. On Wednesday, September 30, there was a gradual development of the situation, with only slight attacks by the enemy and occasional artillery fire. Thursday, October 1st, was a perfect autumn day and was very peaceful. During the night the enemy made a few new trenches. Friday was misty and thicker. At night our Artillery demolished a mill which the enemy had occupied as an advance post, their guns and quickfiring being wrecked. The Germans made their usual two night attacks on the customary spot. We had only six wounded and we captured two of the enemy's trenches and filled them in.

### British Aviators Destroy a Zeppelin.

Oct. 9, 8.45 p.m.  
The Admiralty announces, through the Official Press Bureau, that Commander Spencer Grey reports that, as authorised, he carried out, with Lieutenants Marix and Sippe, a successful attack on the airship shed at Düsseldorf. Lieut. Marix's bombs, dropped from a height of 500 feet, pierced the shed and destroyed a Zeppelin. The flames were observed to be 500 feet high, this being the result of igniting the gas in the airship. All three officers are safe, but the aeroplanes were lost. The feat was a remarkable one. The distance flown was over a hundred miles and the previous attack had put the enemy on their guard and caused them to mount anti-aircraft guns.

Oct. 9, 12.20 a.m.

An Amsterdam telegram says a German communique admits that a bomb from a hostile aeroplane yesterday pierced the cover of a Zeppelin in the Düsseldorf airship hall.

### The Russian Advance.

Oct. 9, 11.20 a.m.  
An Amsterdam telegram reports that a German communique states that there are no facts of decisive importance to report. In the Western theatre of war the Russians, marching from Lomza, have reached Lyck.

### Montenegrins Pushing On.

Oct. 9, 4.55 p.m.  
The Montenegrins have reached the fortified line outside Sarajevo.

### Russians Capture 10,000 Germans.

Oct. 10, 4.40 a.m.  
An official message from Petrograd states that the fighting on the East Prussian front has continued since the 8th inst. The Russians are pursuing the offensive and have occupied Lyck. Since the failure of the German invasion, the Russians have captured 10,000 prisoners and forty guns.

### Metal Exchange Precautions.

Oct. 9, 7.25 p.m.  
The London Metal Exchange has resolved that all naturalised British subjects who are candidates for membership must give proof of exemption from citizenship of the country of origin. It has also decided that, from the new year, authorised and unauthorised clerks must be British subjects.

## TELEGRAMS.

### ITALIAN WAR MINISTRY.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received Oct. 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the King has appointed General Zuppelli as Minister of War.

### ROUMANIA.

#### DEATH OF THE KING.

London, Received Oct. 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the King of Roumania is dead.

[King Charles I of Roumania was the second son of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was born on April 20, 1839; elected Hereditary Prince March 28, 1886; confirmed October 24, 1886; proclaimed King by vote of both Chambers March 26; crowned May 22, 1881. On November 15, 1889, he married Elizabeth ("Carmen Sylva"), daughter of the late Prince Hermann von Wied. The Heir Presumptive, Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, is a nephew of the late King. He was born on August 24, 1885, proclaimed Heir Presumptive March 26, 1889, and married on January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie of Edinburgh.]

## OBITUARY.

### CARDINAL FERRATA.

London, Received Oct. 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Cardinal Ferrata, Pontifical Secretary of State, died this afternoon.

## HONGKONG TRADE.

### A Fortnight's Operations Reviewed.

The tendencies of trade for the past fortnight are shown in the "Price Current and Market Report" issued by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce dated October 9.

As to silk, Messrs. Herbert Dent and Company's report dated Canton, September 26, states:—  
Stock:—5,000 bales, about. Market:—Silk. Since our last report a few settlements in coarse sizes for London are recorded by one firm. For America a fair amount of business has been done in short-reels at quotations given below. At the moment dealers show a shade more confidence and prices are quoted \$20 to \$30 per picul above the lowest prices. Waste:—No business is reported and the prices quoted are nominal.

In exports generally there is no business, the prices furnished by the association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong being merely nominal.

Under imports it is recorded that there is nothing of importance to record in fancy cotton goods. Business transacted in cotton yarn shows an increase on that of the preceding fortnight but prices have further declined \$4.00 to \$7.00 per bale in sympathy with the producing centres. Clearances have slightly improved. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$90/115. No. 12s. at \$98/116. No. 16s. at \$110/126. No. 20s. at \$112/145. Arrivals 3,200 bales. Sales 2,500 bales. Shipments 500 bales. Unsold stock 56,000 bales. Bargains, 42,000 bales. There is some enquiry for woolsens, but the demand is mainly for spot cargo. There is no raw cotton stock and quotations are, therefore, nominal.

In metals the local market remains unaltered. Prices are nominal with few sellers. Wherever possible dealers are holding on to their stocks, as fresh supplies are unlikely to come forward for some time. The following from a London circular is included in the report:—"Germany, Belgium, and Northern France produce more than half of the steel output of the world and that is now cut

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off. It is left to America and this country (Britain) to supply the overseas requirements, and as neither country has been a particularly cheap seller, and an increased demand is being put on them, obviously big advances in prices must be looked for. These are being paid freely, but many overseas countries are hanging back waiting events. There is nothing doing in yellow metal. Petroleum products show no change and the market is quiet. The sugar market is very dull and very little is doing even at reduced prices.

The American Flour Market Report states that although wheat remains strong, there has been a slight evidence of weakness in the American flour market, presumably brought about by a desire to clear stocks, which have accumulated owing to lack of business. No business of importance has been done. The local market remains very depressed and clearances are smaller than usual for the time of year. Quotations are unchanged and stocks are slightly below 300,000 sacks. Quotations are:—M \$3.00/3.20, Cut Offs 2.70/2.90, Straights 2.60/2.80. Seconds 2.30/2.50 per bag.

Concerning opium, the Superintendent of Imports and Exports reports that the Bengal Market has ruled steady and a small business has been effected. Quotations remain as follow:—Patna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00, Benares, New \$9,050.00, Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market. A few chests have changed hands at \$8,400/8,435.00.

Rates of Freight from Hongkong, on the principal articles of export to usual direct Continental ports, are as follow:—Silks, 132/- per 40 cubic feet; essential oil, 105/8; camphor, 78/-; fireworks, 79/8; blackwood ware, bristles, and chinaware, 68/-; curios and private effects, 68/-; preserves in casks or cases, 59/6; tea, 59/6; gallnuts, 59/6; cassia, 49/6, waste silk, 11/3 per cwt.; tin, 39/6, copper, 32/-, ore, 22/6 per 20 cwt.; Ad valorem, 14 per cent.

Rates to London—A shilling per Bill of Lading ton additional to the above rates is charged on cargo to London.

Reductions.—The 20 per cent. increase has been withdrawn on the following articles of export:—tea, antimony, oils (except wood oil) and tea mats, as well as on beans, seeds and peanuts, with and without shells. The rates therefore on these articles only are now those originally quoted in the Freight Tariff dated 1st June, 1913, but are subject to immediate alteration without notice.

Rates from Hongkong, Keelung, Amoy, Foochow, Manila, Taioyang, and Shanghai, to United States and Canadian Overland common points and Pacific Coast ports are open and competitive for the time being.

### The Victor of Lemberg.

Petrograd, Sept. 3.  
General Russky, who conducted the victorious operations before Lemberg, who is 60 years of age, is essentially a fighting General. He greatly distinguished himself by his bravery as a lieutenant in the Russo-Turkish war. He was appointed Chief of Staff in the Second Manchurian Army at the beginning of the Japanese War.—Reuter.

## TOOTHACHE.

A Cure Which Led to Trouble.

Michael Griffin, a seaman, was charged, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being drunk and incapable on the Praya East, yesterday.

Asked what he had to say, the defendant informed his Worship that he had been suffering from aching teeth and took a drop of rum, which seemed completely to have "taken charge of him."

It was explained by the police that the defendant had apparently been "knocked out" by somebody in the Naval Canteen, for he was found lying in the roadway. He was fined \$2.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

HE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the 13th October 1914,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 85 REAMS PAPER—EXTRA STRONG LONDON BANK POST. 50 REAMS PAPER—EXTRA STRONG LONDON BANK POST. 50 REAMS PAPER—ALD-WITCH BOND. 55 REAMS PAPER—BLUE BLOTTING PAPER. 53 CHESTS INDIAN TEA. On view from day of sale. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

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FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMBERT.

### TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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### S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 13th October at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 19th October, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 24 October at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 26th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO, Agent. Hongkong, 12th October, 1914.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.		Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	(TUES., 20th Oct., at 4 p.m.) (TUES., 3rd Nov., at 4 p.m.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		Nikko Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,300 Hiachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	(FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at noon.) (WED., 18th Nov., at noon.)
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.		Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	(SATUR., 17th Oct.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	(MONDAY, 26th Oct.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	(FRIDAY, 30th Oct.)
MOJI and Kobe.		Colombo Maru Capt. Noguchi T. 12,000	(SATURDAY, 24th Oct.)
KOBE & Yokohama.		Hiachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500	(THURS., 15th Oct., at 11 a.m.)

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

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Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
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Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

## FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kaifong	14th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	20th Oct. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	24th Oct. at noon

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Tjikapanas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjikahai	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjikodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjikanoek	JAVA	1st half Nov.	S'HAJ	1st half Nov.
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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Tues., 8th Dec.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£50. " " £96.10.

" " " " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND "THE WORLD" Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CAILAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots. Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenham	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., 10 a.m.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 13th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 16th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haichang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 20th Oct. at 1 p.m.

## FOR SWATOW.

Halmun..... | A. H. Stewart... | WED., 14th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

New Tug.

The Kochien Tugboat Company's new salvage tug Brodie Clarke underwent her towing trials in the river at Shanghai on September 25, the tug towing six lighters with 400 tons of cargo in each.

Went Ashore.

The Japanese steamer Tamon Maru No. 1 went ashore above Black Point on the Shanghai side of the Fairway at 7 a.m. on September 28 and remained fast until 7 p.m. on the following day, when she was refloated after lightering 500 tons of her cargo of coal.

New Steamship Line.

It is reported by the *Hankow Daily News* that another steamship line will shortly be operated on the river, two small steamers having been recently purchased by a Chinese of Kiukiang on behalf of a syndicate. These will run from Hankow to Ichang and Changsha in connection with two other vessels which will take up the run to Shanghai from Hankow.

Badly Ashore.

The O. M. steamer Kweilee was recently reported to be badly ashore two miles below Kienli, near Yehow, the water having fallen considerably since she took the ground. As there is no prospect of the water rising sufficiently to refloat her, the O. N. steamer Tungting left Hankow on September 27 with gear, and an attempt will be made to launch her down to the water.

New Motor Barge.

There was launched from the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Shanghai, on September 22 the motor barge Meishan which has been built to the order of the Standard Oil Company for service on the Yangtze for carrying oil in bulk or case. Her dimensions are, length 160ft., breadth 27.4ft. and depth 6.9ft. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of Beardmore, semi-Diesel engines of four cylinders and 130 h.p. each.

Panama Canal Caisson.

The steel lock-entrance caisson for emergency use on the Panama Canal, which has been under construction at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco was successfully launched on July 26. The caisson, which has a pear-shaped cross-section and is said to be the largest of its kind ever built, is 113ft. long, 36ft. wide and 65ft. deep. Some 650 tons of the concrete ballast was placed in its bottom before launching and 200 tons more will be required before the structure is delivered.

Sunken Steamer.

The work of raising the sunken steamer Hokusei Maru in the Astror Channel has had to be abandoned for the time being as it was found necessary to send the salvage steamer back to Japan for repairs and overhaul. It is understood that a more powerful salvage steamer is being sent to replace her and work will shortly be resumed.

A later report says the attempts to refloat the sunken Japanese steamer Hokusei Maru are promised a prospect of success, the salvors having managed to remove a good portion of the silt which had held the vessel to the river-bed during the many months of her immersion. The salvage operations now in progress, says the *Manchuria Daily News*, were successful a few days ago in raising the vessel's stern above water, and it is anticipated that she will be completely refloated by the middle of next month.

No Dividends to Enemies.

The Board of Trade warns all joint stock companies and their officers that:—1. No dividends or interest declared or becoming due after the outbreak of war should be paid during the war to or in accordance with instructions from any person resident in enemy territory. Such dividends or interest should be paid into a separate account at a bank to be disposed of after the conclusion of the war. 2. No transfer of any shares or debentures from any person resident in enemy territory should be registered during the war.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAVE



## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutia...	Kutsang*	Thur., 15th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN.....	Hinsang*	Sat., 17th Oct. at noon
MANILA.....	Yusang*	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yusang*	Thur., 22nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutia...	Kumsang*	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang*	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'HAH, Kobo & Moji.....	Fooksang*	Wed., 28th Oct. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing," "Kumsang" and "Loongsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Waihaiwei, Tsingtau.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

"SURE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & ANTWERP.....	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND VIA HONOLULU.....	Glenroy	27th Nov.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**  
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.  
For Freight and Passage, apply to

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HONGKONG, Ltd.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
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Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK "787" x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
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As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
VEHICLES, etc.

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TELEPHONE No. 221.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.
Marseilles, via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
London & Antwerp	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'cisco via S'hai &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	13, Oct.
V'oria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Chunang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
New York	B'ton Castle	D. & Co.	15, Oct.
V'oria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco & San Pedro	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
South America Line	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	27, Nov.
	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldonham	G. L. Co.	30, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitaichi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Katsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	14, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	23, Oct.
Shanghai and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmabi	J. C. J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tijaroem	J. C. J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tijliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanock	J. C. J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tijkenbang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston &amp; New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK via SUEZ

## The s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

sailing on or about the 15th October.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

## The s.s. "ATHOLL."

on or about 28th October

For Freight and further information apply to

**DODWELL & CO., LTD**

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, October 13, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and is expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and is expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst. at noon with this outward English Mails, and is due here on Wednesday the 14th inst. at about 1 p.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA left from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

The T. K. K. s.s. CHIYOMARU which sailed from San Francisco on the 12th Sept. is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports & Manila on Monday the 12th inst. at 8 p.m.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,821, M. Nakamura, 2nd ult.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Saxby, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult.—Gen.—D. & Co.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,822, T. Date, 28th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept.—Gen.—N. Y. K.

Doucalon, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moor, 28th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th ult.—Gen.—B. & S.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.L. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	HEADS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	150' top 170' bottom	30'	7' 6"	.....	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	375'	75'	18' 6"	7' 6"	.....	.....
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250'	50'	14'	7' 6"	.....	.....
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	225'	50'	14'	7' 6"	.....	.....
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	225'	50'	14'	7' 6"	.....	.....
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Correspondent Dock	450'	55'	30'	7' 6"	.....	.....
ABERDEEN						
Horse Dock	430'	54'	18'	7'	.....	.....
Lamar Dock	325'	54'	18'	7'	.....	.....

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.  
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. OVER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE.  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone No. 80, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1914.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

### CAVALRY STILL OPERATING NEAR LILLE.

### PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S ESTATE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

(Havas Telegram.)

Oct. 9, 4.45 p.m.

A communiqué states that the situation is unchanged on the whole, both cavalries still operating north of Lille and La Bassée. The battle is proceeding along the line staked out by the Arras-Lens-Bray-sur-Somme-Chaulnes-Roye-Lassigny districts. In Woëvre an artillery duel on the whole front is reported. The Montenegrins have reached the fortified line outside Sarajevo, protecting the town from a distance of eight kilometres. From Amsterdam it is reported that General von Beseler, commander of the Antwerp siege army, has informed the officials that the attack on the town will begin at midnight. From Bordeaux it is reported that the Germans again shelled Sampigny, President Poincaré's estate property being destroyed.

October 10, 4.15 a.m.

From Bucharest it is reported that the King of Roumania is dead.

A communiqué states that on the whole front fighting is proceeding under satisfactory conditions, in spite of the enemy's violent attacks.

On several points real advantages have been obtained, chiefly in the St. Mihiel district, where sensible progress has been made. It is reported that Antwerp had not been taken yesterday, but the existing conditions are not known.

Very hard fighting continues in East Prussia, where the Russians have obtained a partial success. They have occupied Lyck. The siege of Przemyśl is proceeding favourably.

The Russians assaulted and took one fort of the principal line.

(Official telegram from French Government from Peking—Circular No. 38.)

On the 9th, action was proceeding under satisfactory conditions in spite of violent attacks at several points. The Allies' fighting front was maintained on the whole. In the districts between Labasse-Armontieres-Cassel cavalry fighting was confused by reason of the nature of the ground.

North of the Oise real French advantages have been acquired, the French making 1,600 prisoners in forty-eight hours.

In the St. Mihiel district the Allies have made sensible progress.

### THE UNIO'S TRIAL TRIP.

Another big success for Talkoo.

On Saturday the Anglo-Saxon Oil Co.'s steamer Unio (formerly known as the Twingon) made her trial run from Talkoo after reconstruction.

Our readers may remember that the "tanker" caught fire off Tuticorin, nearly twelve months ago; she was burnt practically down to the water line and eight lives were lost. How the fire originated remains a mystery, but it was generally said at the time that a coolie, after lighting his cigarette, threw down the match and so the explosion was created.

At that time the ship was the property of the Burmah Oil Co., that Company threw her on the hands of the insurance people as "a constructive total loss." Thereupon the Anglo-Saxon Oil Company bought her—or what was left of her—she was taken across to Colombo, and eventually towed to Hongkong and handed over to Talkoo.

Since last June the Twingon has undergone complete reconstruction and now, as the Unio, can practically rank as a new boat. She is one of the Company's smaller vessels, her tonnage being about 2,600. Her trial run on Saturday was an absolute success, her average speed being ten knots, Captain

Mowatt, the newly appointed skipper was "At Home" to his friends and an excellent lunch was served on deck. Mr. Greig, speaking on behalf of Talkoo, thanked his colleagues in the dockyard for the smart work which they had turned out; and Captain Mowatt and Mr. E. Banjo spoke on behalf of the Company. We understand that the Unio will leave for Singapore some time this week.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Chiyo Maru, from S. Francisco, Oct. 12th.—A. H. Forbes, Mrs. M. P. Hill, man, F. B. S. Pile, P. Woodhouse, F. H. Keith, H. Hall, Miss P. Borden, Miss P. Goldstein, J. Adams, H. C. Bug, Miss M. G. Bowen, G. Davis, J. B. Edwards, Miss M. C. McCoskey, Miss R. Manful, Col. E. B. Mott, U.S.A., L. S. Uron, J. G. Nip, Lt. L. Ramos, Mrs. R. P. Ramos, W. T. Springer, H. Stone, W. P. Root, B. Tether, A. Tait, J. A. Weeks.

#### Two Remands.

A Chinese girl, who was charged at the Police Court with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour, was remanded until Wednesday. Her mistress, who is charged with assaulting her, was also remanded until the same day.

#### Steamers Sold.

Mr. G. P. Lammert sold the river steamers Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa this afternoon for \$50,000 and \$29,800 respectively.

### THE GYMKHANA.

An Excellent Afternoon's Sport.

The weather was everything to be desired on Saturday, when the fourth gymkhana of the season was held at the Happy Valley. There was not, however, as good an attendance as usual, but among those present were H. E. the Governor, Lady May and the Misses May, as well as H. E. Major General, Mrs. and Miss Kelly. By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Dyer, the band of the 25th Panjabis, under the conduct of Mr. E. J. Newman, discoursed a pleasing programme during the afternoon. The following were the events:—

Tent Pegging in Pairs.—Two runs. Competitors must be mounted on China Ponies. Two small cups to be presented to the winning Pair at each competition, and at the conclusion of the Season a Trophy will be given to the Pair scoring the highest aggregate of points, all meetings included. To provide for sickness or absence from the Colony a new member may be introduced into a Pair in one competition but not more. In order to win the aggregate Trophy the same Pair must have competed in not less than four competitions. Any Pair whether competing for the Trophy or not may compete for the small cups. Entrance fee, 10s. 6d. per Pair.

The Committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a Judge whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any Judge appointed the Committee shall appoint a substitute.

Previous Marks.  
Lieut. D. McGillevie and  
Lieut. R. K. C. Pope ..... 73  
Capt. Hattersley-Smith and  
Capt. J. C. Coe ..... 59  
Mr. W. B. Elwes and Mr. C. O. Clarke ..... 55  
Mr. C. H. Blason and Mr. J. K. Swire ..... 37

Subadar Sher Mohammed Khan and Jemadar Jehan Dad ..... 1  
Mr. W. B. Elwes and Mr. O. U. Clarke ..... 2  
Major O. Lawder and Mr. E. W. Thicknesse ..... 3  
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner, \$6.50.  
Cash Sweep.  
Ticket No. 13 1st \$15.20  
45 2nd 12.20  
3 3rd 21.60  
Commission 24.00  
Total \$240.00

2.—Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance—One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in any season 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffin allowed 5 lbs.

A Cup to be run for five times called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race this season to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a Pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again, when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulate up to 15 lbs. In the event of two or more Ponies tying with the same number of marks after five races have been run the owner shall either divide the value of the Cup, which is hereby placed at \$40, or shall run off on a day to be fixed by the Committee not being the same day as

the last race for the Stakes but within two weeks therefrom. In the event of a run off the weights shall be weight for inches as per scale. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$50.

Previous Marks.  
Roman Chief, ..... 5  
Vadeem, ..... 4  
Rosario, ..... 4  
Aldwyck, ..... 4  
Nigerian Chief, ..... 2  
Soi Kwai, ..... 1  
Monarch Dahlia, ..... 1  
Mr. J. O. G. Ferguson's, Vadeem, 146 lbs., ..... 1  
(Mr. Sedgwick)  
Dr. Forsyth's, Lorenzo, 149 lbs. (Mr. Pope) ..... 2  
Mr. Bruton's, Joss Mighty, 151 lbs. (Mr. Hickman) ..... 3  
Mr. Norman's, Soi Kwai, 150 lbs. (Mr. Seth) ..... 0  
Mr. Gilpin's, Sir Galahad 156 lbs. (Mr. Gagg) ..... 0

From a good start, Joss Mighty led the way past the winning post for the first time, with Vadeem and Soi Kwai in close attendance. Soi Kwai went to premier place round the football stand and up the hill to the rock, but on the village bend Vadeem, who was always well in the picture, took the lead into the straight. Joss Mighty challenged on the inside but could do nothing worth while, and Lorenzo on a magnificent spurt on the outside of the course gave Vadeem an excellent run and finished half a length behind, with Joss Mighty third by a length.

Time 2 min. 14.2-5 secs.  
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner, \$24.20.  
Cash Sweep—  
Ticket No. 83 1st ... \$355.05  
13 2nd ... 101.70  
44 3rd ... 50.85  
Commission 50.00  
Total 555.00

3.—Three-Quarter Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$35.  
Mr. Horsford's Mascotte, 156lb. (Mr. Gagg) ..... 1  
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Fickle Bird, 154lb. (Mr. Beith) ..... 2  
Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Dunia, 150lb. (Mr. Hickman) ..... 3  
Dr. Forsyth's Lindsay G., 149lb. (Mr. Pope) ..... 0  
Mr. H. J. Gedgo's Buttercup, 150lb. (Mr. H. Seth) ..... 0  
Mr. Billiards' Fluke, 145lb. (Mr. McGillevie) ..... 0  
Mr. Reedlark's Matchlock, 145lb. (Mr. Clarke) ..... 0  
Mr. Thomas' Pegasus, 148lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) ..... 0

Matchlock did well from the start, but coming down the hill, Gagg on Mascotte issued a challenge which the leader could not stave off. Round the bend Fickle Bird gave Mascotte a run with Dunia third, but Gagg's mount did everything asked of him and won from Fickle Bird by a length and a half, there being a length between Fickle Bird and Dunia.

Time:—1 min. 35.2-5 seconds.  
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner, \$7.10.  
Cash Sweep.  
Ticket No. 77 1st ... \$456.75  
72 2nd ... 130.50  
25 3rd ... 65.25  
Commission 72.50  
Total ... \$725.00

4.—Polo Pony Scoury.—Distance about 500 Yards round a post, back, round another post and in. For bona fide trained Polo Ponies regularly played this Season up to the date of this Meeting, certified as such by the Committee of the Hongkong Polo Club. To be ridden by playing Members of the Hongkong Polo Club. Catch weights 12-Stone. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: \$75. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$30.  
Mr. W. B. Elwes' Joy, 168 lbs. (Mr. Elwes) ..... 1  
Major H. O. Hall's Liebesang, 168 lbs. (Mr. Thicknesse) ..... 2

Mr. W. B. H. Carr's Wincanton, 161 lbs. (Mr. Carr) ..... 3  
Capt. J. Coe's Sniff, 168 lbs. (Mr. Coe) ..... 0  
Mr. J. K. Swire's Shanghai, 168 lbs. (Mr. Swire) ..... 0  
Capt. Hattersley-Smith's Radium II, 168 lbs. (Mr. Pope) ..... 0  
Mr. Thicknesse was well away at the start, but rounding the second flag his pony went off the course and he could only secure second place from Mr. Elwes' Joy, with Mr. Carr's Wincanton third. Pari-Mutuel:—Winner, \$25.20.  
Cash Sweep:—  
Ticket No. 102 1st ... \$488.25  
7 2nd ... 139.50  
13 3rd ... 69.75  
Commission 77.50  
Total 775.00

5.—Mule Race.—Three Furlongs. To be ridden by representatives of various units of Indian Troops. No boots, or whips allowed. Colours of riders were indicated by sashes. To facilitate judgment of form the mules were paraded for public inspection before the race.  
Ross, Red, ..... 3  
Cornflower, Blue, ..... 2  
Primrose, Yellow, ..... 1

This was an amusing race, the Indians riding for all they were worth, urging on their steeds with weird cries and sticking on their saddle-less mounts as well as they could. The mules themselves seemed thoroughly to enjoy it, some of them keeping their competitors back by driving from one side to the other.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$120.  
Cash Sweep:—  
Ticket No. 19 1st ... \$378.45  
207 2nd ... 110.70  
5 3rd ... 55.35  
Commission 60.50  
Total \$605.00

6.—Ladies' Nomination, Half Mile Distance Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Each pony entered to be nominated by a Lady. Catch weights 160 lbs. The half mile post will be "scratch" and pegs will be placed on outside edge of course to mark the position of each pony according to the handicap (in yards) conceded. Competitors will stand dismounted behind their respective pegs, and at a signal will mount and gallop to the winning post as in an ordinary race.

Care must be taken while mounting to keep on outside edge of course, leaving the rails clear for others who may be galloping past.

Entrance Free. First, Second and Third Prizes for Ladies presented by the Gymkhana Club. Owner of First pony to receive \$50, and Second Pony \$25.  
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Toft, nominated by Mrs. Cunningham, 75yds. .... 1  
..... (Mr. Beith)  
Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Dunia, nominated by Mrs. Hickman, 15yds. .... 2  
..... (Mr. Hickman)  
Lieut. R. K. C. Pope's Wincanton, nominated by Mrs. Crombie, 30yds. .... 3  
..... (Mr. Pope)  
Mr. Reedlark's Goode Hop, nominated by Miss V. Humphreys, 25yds. .... 0  
..... (Mr. Clark)

Sub. Sher Mohammed Khan's Hazara, nominated by Mrs. Coats, 45yds. .... 0  
..... (Owner)  
Mr. J. K. Swire's Corban, nominated by Mrs. W. Turner, 70yds. (Mr. Swire) ..... 0  
Major H. O. Hall's Liebesang, nominated by Mrs. Currie, 65yds. .... 0  
..... (Lieut. Thicknesse)  
Capt. Hattersley-Smith's Radium II, nominated by Mrs. Sargeant, 55yds. (Mr. Coe) ..... 0  
Mr. J. K. Swire's Shanghai, nominated by Mrs. J. R. Grenaves, 35yds. (Mr. W. Quin) ..... 0  
Mr. W. B. Elwes' Joy nominat-

ed by Miss May, 60yds. (Mr. Elwes) ..... 0  
Mr. Horsford's Cromarty, nominated by Mrs. Kempthorne, 30yds. (Mr. Gibb) ..... 0  
Mr. H. J. Gedgo's Buttercup, nominated by Mrs. Gedgo, 20yds. (Mr. Sedgwick) ..... 0  
Mr. Billiards' Fluke, nominated by Miss A. Gordon, 50yds. (Mr. H. Seth) ..... 0  
Dr. Forsyth's Lindsay G., nominated by Mrs. Forsyth, 30yds. (Mr. McGillevie) ..... 0  
Mr. Blank's Unity, nominated by Mrs. Barrett, 40yds. (Mr. Blason) ..... 0

From a bad start Shanghai took the lead and kept it for a short time until Toft robbed her of it and ran right away from the rest, winning by many lengths, while Wincanton and Dunin were placed second and third with half a length between them.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$54.70.  
Cash Sweep:—  
Ticket No. 34 1st ... \$428.40  
2 2nd ... 122.40  
15 3rd ... 61.20  
Commission 68.00  
Total \$680.00

One and a Quarter Mile Race. Handicap.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$35.  
Dr. Forsyth's Lorenzo, 152 lbs. (Mr. Pope) ..... 1  
Mr. Bruton's Sevington, 152 lbs. (Mr. Hickman) ..... 2  
Mr. Norman's Brown Boy, 150 lbs. (Mr. H. Seth) ..... 3  
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Fickle Bird, 150 lbs. (Mr. Sedgwick) ..... 0

Lorenzo won comfortably from Sevington after the latter had led for a good distance. Two lengths separated Sevington from Brown Boy, who was third. Time: 2 min. 5 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$14.40.  
Cash Sweep.  
Ticket No. 143 1st \$526.08  
19 2nd 153.30  
32 3rd 75.15  
Commission 83.50  
Total \$835.00

### THE BOXING.

The Amateur Night a Great Success.

Despite the fact that many Hongkong sportsmen were unable to get to the ring at the City Hall on Saturday night, owing to military duty, there was a very good attendance to witness the events in the Amateur Boxing Tournament held in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund. H. E. the Officer Commanding, Major General Kelly, accompanied by Colonel Irwin, were among the well-known local gentlemen present.

Chinese Boxers.  
The programme opened with a three-round spar between a couple of Chinese novices, Young and Wong. Both youngsters put up a determined fight and though Wong showed a finer knowledge of the art than his opponent, he revealed in him a youth of spirit, who with coaching might be heard more of. Wong was declared the winner, both contestants being loudly applauded.

The "Feathers."  
Pte. Buckley engaged A.E. Chunnett in the first heat of the featherweight competition. Chunnett opened in fine style and thought to rush his opponent into a state of fatal indecision. Buckley was not so easily to be impressed, however, and amidst the fireworks of Chunnett got to work, with a series of back hand chops which proved very profitable, though, if used on a more experienced opponent, would have been useless. From the second round Buckley

had matters all his own way, giving Chunnett an awful grueling in the last round. Buckley was awarded the verdict, and Chunnett was loudly applauded for his plucky fight. Sapper Lewin, R.E., was defeated by H. Johnson, Hongkong. The winner fought a cool and point-scoring fight, using both hands with effect and meritoriously blocking Lewin's attempts to negative. The verdict was never in doubt from the first round.

Pte. Buckley met Johnson in the final and, in this instance, his special chop line was of little use. He was quick to realise this, and commenced to peddle a new brand of wares—heavy swinging rights. Having sampled a couple of them, Johnson had no use for this line and kept well out of the way of them. Buckley, finding his second string had failed him, lost his head and indulged in blind rushes, which lost him points and permitted Johnson to come out the winner.

Light Weights.  
W. Ward, Hongkong, put Corporal Heath, R.E., to the boards twice in the first thirty seconds of the opening round. In the second fall Heath twisted his knee, which was already in bandages, and Ward was declared the winner.

Lamb beat Saker after a tough battle which was only decided practically in the last round. Lamb fought Ward in the final. The fight was fast, both men exchanging rapidly. Lamb very soon found a paying line which he worked to advantage. He coaxed Ward frequently to chase him and just when Ward hoped to do wonderful things, Lamb would change his feet and bring in left and right with telling force. Ward being unable to cater for them, Lamb was declared the winner.

The "Middles."  
Pte. Colquitt, R.M.L.I., knocked out E. R. A. Eves in the second round; there was nothing in the fight to record.

E. R. A. Grogan, after a good battle with G. A. Simson, secured a well-deserved verdict. For a time Simson had all his own way, but Grogan by a stiff right to the stomach put an end to his run and from there onwards secured the points that gave him the victory. Simson gave up on account of an injured thumb.

Sergeant Reynolds, Hongkong Police, after a bye, mixed matters with Colquitt for three rounds, both men in the last round fighting in a most determined and smashing fashion. Colquitt gained a hard-won verdict.

Colquitt secured the verdict in the final over Grogan. For his gameness the latter received thunderous applause.

The Heavyweights.  
Petty Officer T. Campbell knocked out Stoker F. Rapley in the first round, sending his man reeling round the ring and out of it.

E. R. A. Harrison, after getting the worst of matters in the opening stages of his fight with Campbell, treated the latter to the count in the last round. The spectators were convinced that, if a little slow, Harrison can punch.

Thanks are due to the promoter, the officials, and all who assisted to make the night the success it was.

Mr. Trevanion's £58,971.

Probate has been granted of the will of Mr. Hugh Eric Trevanion, late of Grand Avenue-mansions, Hove, the young man who died from venereal poisoning two years ago and whose body was exhumed for a second inquest. The estate amounts to £58,971. Except for £1,000 to Miss Geste, his former governess; £100 to the Bishop of London; and a few other small legacies, Mr. Trevanion left all his property to his friend Mr. Albert Edward Roe.



## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Germany.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

## Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

## Since Fighting Began.

- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgium continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Orléans. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. *Amphion* sinks German mine-layer *Kornik*.

Lise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarines sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haalen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Olney. Cannonade heard at Tirmort; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhagen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Austria declares war on Germany.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikoiajoff and Rawarska, and begin bombardment of Tsingtau. convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Lyk, Servians clear the country at date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Men: killed, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between Allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles, roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvoorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces, being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continue. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romnoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haidelz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually agree not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have

been completely destroyed by the Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikoiajoff and Rawarska, and begin bombardment of Tsingtau. convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Lyk, Servians clear the country at date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Men: killed, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between Allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles, roi taken and re-taken.

September 9.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 10.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbershahe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

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Sept. 19.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 20.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 21.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 22.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 23.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 24.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 25.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Servians defeat 10,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

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## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction onWEDNESDAY  
the 14th October, 1914, com-  
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales  
Rooms, Duddell Street.  
A Quantity of Valuable Anti-  
que China and Curios from  
Ming to Tzongkwo Dynasties  
comprising—  
5 COLOURED and BLUE and  
WHITE VASES, PLATES,  
BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD  
BRONZES, PEKING CLOISON-  
NE INCENSE BURNERS and  
VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS,  
SNUFF BOTTLES etc., etc.A few pieces of Canton Black-  
wood Ware.  
On view from Tuesday, the 13th  
October.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

(By Order of the Mortgagee)

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY.situated at Wing Wo Street,  
Victoria, in the Colony of  
Hongkong, to be sold by  
Public Auction, onMONDAY  
the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at  
3 o'clock p.m.,by  
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer,  
at his sales rooms in Duddell  
Street.

The property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of  
ground registered in the Land  
Office as The Remaining Portion  
of Section C of Marine Lot No.  
63A together with the messuages  
and premises thereon known as  
Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street  
and including a certain right of  
way over the whole of Wing Wo  
Street.The said premises are held for  
the term of 931 years from the  
26th day of December 1861 created  
therein by the Crown Lease of  
the said Lot dated the 4th day of  
July 1862 and made between  
Queen Victoria of the one part  
and Frederick Horson Block of  
the other part subject to the pay-  
ment of the Crown Rent and to  
the observance and performance  
of the Lessee's covenants therein  
reserved and contained.For further particulars and  
conditions of sale apply to:—  
Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,  
Alexandra Building,  
Solicitors for the Vendor,  
or toGEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDI-  
TIONS of the letting by Public  
Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-  
day, the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at  
3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public  
Works Department, by Order of  
His Excellency the Governor,  
of Two Lots of Crown Land  
at Mount Davis and Kennedy  
Town respectively, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, for a term  
of 75 years, with the option of  
renewal at Crown Rents to be  
fixed by the Surveyor of His  
Majesty the King, for one further  
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lots	Section No.	Location	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
2	101	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
3	102	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
4	103	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
5	104	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
6	105	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
7	106	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
8	107	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
9	108	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100
10	109	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	100

Don't forget after the Show  
Supper and Light Refreshments  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
Open till Midnight.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 13TH. WEDNESDAY 14TH. THURSDAY 15TH.

## THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

2,500 feet long.

## "THE SOLD TITLE."

The Famous Artists

DOUGLAS &amp; BARRY

in their Patriotic Songs.

LOOK OUT FOR NOVEMBER 6TH

Monster Programme under Preparation for the Prince  
of Wales' Fund.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday 10th October.

"TRAITORS TO THEIR KING"—in 5 parts, Length 8,000 feet.

A Great powerful Coloured Historical Drama.

Pathe's International Gazette.

Wednesday, 14th. Oct.

"THE LIVE WIRE"

A Sensational Drama—in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

Coming Soon:—WAR PICTURES.

## NOTICES



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DE LUXE**

*Embassy*

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Are made by scientific processes from  
scrupulously selected and perfectly matured  
Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are  
for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting  
men of all kinds.

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upon their unquestioned excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF  
25 AND 50 AND BOXES OF 10.

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THROUGH INDIA AND BURMAH WITH PEN AND BRUSH, by A. Hugh Fisher	THE LOST TRIBES, by George A. Birmingham	1.75
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THE LIFE OF LEGEND OF GAUDAVA, by the Right Rev. P. Dignat	THE CRACKSWOMAN, by Carleton Dawe	1.75
CHANGING CHINA, by Lord W. Gasecoyne Coell	THE WHIP, by Richard Parker	1.75
WITH THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA, by Katherine A. Carl	LETTERS TO CAROLINE, by Elmer Glyn	1.75
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	THE RED WALL, by Frank Saville	1.50

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NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Size 6 1/2 x 3 1/2 with key for Locating Streets & Houses in Peak District.—  
Mounted on Linen, \$15.00.

## NEW BOOKS.

MY BREATHING SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller	NOVELS, VANDOVER AND THE BRUTE, by Frank Norris	1.75
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UNIVERSAL BIBLE DICTIONARY, by Rev. A. Buckland	THE HIDDEN CHILDREN, by Rev. Chambers	3.50
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	THE WALL BETWEEN, by Ralph D. Paine	3.50

New Stock of War Maps, \$1.00, \$1.50 and 50 cts. each

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	1b.	21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast, — Shiu	"	21
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set	12
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head, — Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	"	14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	"	12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	20
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	"	6
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	set	\$1.20
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pai Kwat	1b.	26
" Leg, — Yeung Pei	"	24
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle, —	"	27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	"	24
" Brains, — Chu No	per set	24
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	"	14
" Fry, — Chu Chap	"	16
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart, — Chu Sam	"	12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver, — Chu Kon	"	30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Leg, — Chu Pei	"	20
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	60
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart, — Yeung Sam	"	12
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver, — Yeung Koa	"	27
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	"	27
" Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	"	19
" Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	22
" Lard, — Chu Yau	"	22

## POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Tsai	1b.	30
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	32
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Fan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	1b.	30
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	25
" Geese, — Ngo	"	33
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each	27
" Hoihow, — Hoi Hoi Pak Kap	"	24
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	1b.	80
" Hen, — Na	"	45

## FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	...	...	...	...	...	1b	18
Bream, —Pin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	20	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	21	20
Carp, —Li Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Catfish, —Chik Yu	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Codfish, —Mun Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
Crabs, —Hai	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Dog Fish, —Ti To Sha	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	...	...	...	...	...	33	33
Garoupa, —Shek Pan...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Herrings, —Tao Pak...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Loach, —Wu Yu	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Mor-Fish, —Mong Yu	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Mullet, —Chai Yu	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Oysters, —Shang Ho	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Perch, —Tau Lo	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Pike, —Fa Pau Fong	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Prawns, —Ming Ha...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
Ray, —Pai Pa Sha	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Rook Fish, —Shek Kau Kung	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Roach, —Chan Yu	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Shark, —Sha Yu	...	...	...	...	...	1b	8
Salmon, —Ma Yu	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
Skate, —Po Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Shrimps, —Ha...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Soles, —Fat Sha Yu	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Tench, —Wan Yu	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Turbot, —Oho How Yu	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Turtle, small, fresh water, —Keuk Yu	...	...	...	...	...	64	64

## FRUITS.

Almonds, — Bang Yas	1b.	30
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chefoo), — Tin Chuan Ping Kho	"	20
" Small, — Hoi Tong	"	20

## 肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chia lb.	3
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chia	"
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Feong Lut	"
Carambola, — Yeung To	12
Coconuts, — Ye Tso	each
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	1b.
" America, — Kam Shan Ling Mung	"
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	30
" Fresh	"
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shung Tim Ching	1b.
" Sweet	"
Pears, (American), — San Shoo Lay	"
" (Canton), Cooked, — Sh's Li	10
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	12
Persimmons Large, — Hung Tsz	12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Fun Ti Po Lo	each
" 2nd	"
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	1b.
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	"
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	14
Walnuts, — Hop To	1b.
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	"
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	1b.	8
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tan	"	8
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout, — Ah Chai	"	10
" Long, — Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root, — Hing Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, — Ku Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuen Kwa	"	8
" Red, — Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsoi	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsoi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shan	1b.	8
Carrots, — Kam Shan	1b.	12
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsoi	"	12
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red, — Hung Ka Chiu	"	18
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chai Lin	"	10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic, — Sun Tau	1b.	8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old, — Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each	6
Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	1b.	6
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lan Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Mush Melon, Amar, — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	12
Okroes	1b.	12
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green, — Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parley, — Kua Tsai	1b.	8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	1b.	1
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"	3
" Japan, — Yut Pan Shu Tsai	"	3
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tsai	"	3
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	"	12
Sage, — Tse So	"	12
Shallots, — Kon Chong Tau	"	8
Spinach, — Yin Tsoi	"	5
Tomatoes, — Ka Ke	"	8
Taro, — Wu Tau	"	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak	"	5
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American), — K' san Chit Kwa	"	15
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	6
" Lily root, — Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams, — Ta Shu	"	6
" English, — Yeung Kan Choi	"	6
" Tau	"	6

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## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

## Events that Brought it About.

1873.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Froelken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in

Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen, German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Obain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Raville.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout

Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshaitza and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Eyl of Leyon dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rimahoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortress of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 87; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 929; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haeliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly

demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolsjoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., in aid of the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four

days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberthshoe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findley is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Lind fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line.

Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

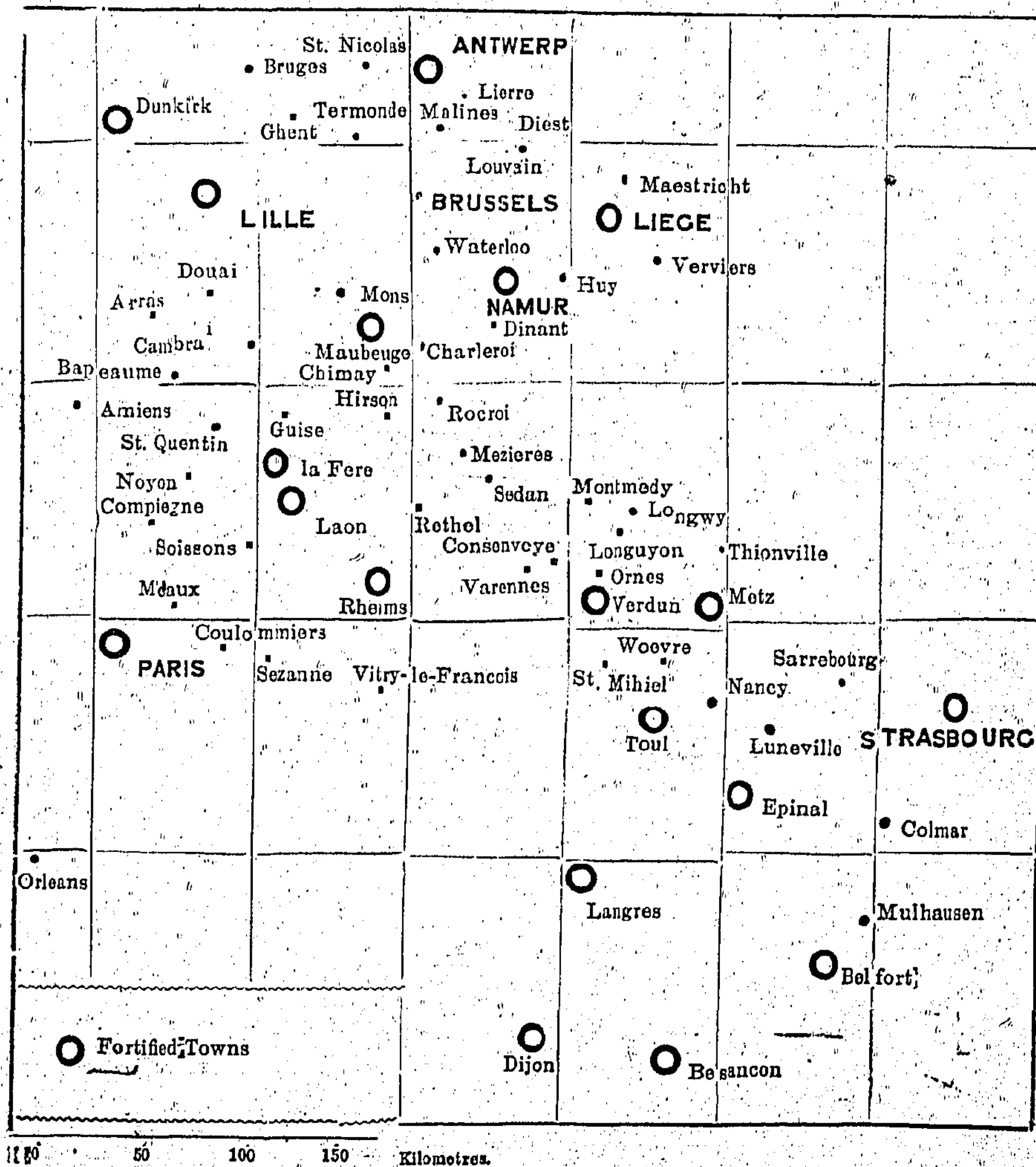
Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace, Belgian Government moves to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiao-shan Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made good progress at many points. Antwerp has been evacuated, the Germans being in full possession of the city.



## Commercial.

**British Trade with the Enemy Powers.**  
Mr. Ohioza Money, M.P., points out that more than one half of our food of such kinds as can be grown in the United Kingdom is produced at home. Of the imported supplies, nearly the whole has been imported in peace, and can now be imported in war, from places outside Europe. The chief exceptions to this general rule are sugar, bacon, butter, and eggs. Even as to these, supplies of the last three may be as plentiful in a few weeks' time as before the outbreak of war. As to raw materials, by far the greater part of our supplies is derived from extra-European sources. There will necessarily be some difficulties with regard to special materials, as, for example, European dyes or yarns, but it is true of the great bulk of our material supplies that the war places us under no great disabilities. If we analyze our imports for 1913 we find that our imports from Germany were valued at £80,500,000; from Austria-Hungary, £7,700,000; making a total for the enemy Powers of £88,200,000. The rest of Europe was £221,000,000. If we want a properly sober idea of what the reduction of imports would mean let us reflect upon the fact that in 1900, a boom year, the world's imports were £233,000,000, and that as recently as 1907, another boom year, they were £446,000,000. It will be seen that the cutting off of trade with the enemy Powers, serious as it is, cannot possibly involve us in the "ruin" which has been so freely spoken of. With regard to our export trade, two-thirds of the whole is done with countries outside Europe, and there is no reason to suppose that we cannot carry on a considerable European trade in the course of a little while. In this we shall be assisted by the fact that our chief commercial competitor will be unable to trade. The total import trade of the British Empire is valued at £95,500,000, so that the longer the war lasts, and the longer Germany is incapacitated, the greater will be the opportunity for the British trader in the Colonial export market. It may be added that German trade won, as it ought to be won, in these places is likely to be retained, at least for a very considerable time, for very obvious reasons.

## Straits Trade.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements, in his annual Budget speech on October 2, said:—  
The value of imports in 1913 exceeded the figure for 1912 by about three-and-a-half million sterling, and exports similarly showed an increase of nearly two million. But the trade of the year was not as satisfactory as the statistics would appear to indicate; it suffered severely from the heavy fall in the price of rubber and the decline in prices of tin and produce. The adverse influence of these factors extended to the import trade during the latter half of 1913, and owing to the general financial stringency the situation grew worse in the closing months of the year when trade began definitely to evince a downward tendency.

The imports into the three Settlements during the first half of this year show a decrease in value of 14.7 million dollars (£1.7 millions) or 6.1 per cent., compared with the figure for the corresponding period of 1913, the total imports for the half-year of 1914 being 224.4 million dollars and those for the same period in 1913 being 239.1 million dollars.

All classes of imports with the exception of the produce class of raw materials showed decreases. The increase in the above is principally seen in copra by 3.1 million dollars and in Para rubber by 2.7 million dollars.

Manufactured and partly manufactured imports decreased by about 4.2 million dollars, of which textiles fell off by 2.4 million dollars, metals by 1.3 million dollars, and miscellaneous imports by over four hundred thousand dollars. The value of exports during the same period was 184.5 million dollars compared with 194.4 million dollars for the corresponding period of the previous year, a decrease of 9.9 million dollars or 5.1 per cent. The

decreases were spread over all the different classes, except the produce class of raw materials, which showed an increase of 8.5 million dollars, and manufactured metals which gave a small increase of about three hundred thousand dollars.

To the advance in raw materials copra contributed 4.7 million dollars and Para rubber 5.2 million. The principal decreases were seen in unmanufactured metals, especially tin which showed a decrease of 9.6 million dollars and foodstuffs, especially rice which decreased by 3 millions; opium declined by nearly a million dollars and peppers by half a million.

**Straits Currency.**  
In his Budget speech, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, speaking on currency matters, said:—The course of exchange has shown no abnormal fluctuations, though during the current year the rate has been steadily lower than on the corresponding dates last year. The maximum variation in the rate for demand drafts between October 1, 1913, and the end of July last was 7.32, the highest rate quoted being 2/4 5/32, and the lowest 2/4 1/16. Since the outbreak of the war the rates quoted have been fluctuating and in many cases nominal. On the 31st July 1914 currency notes to the face value of £43,834,548 were in circulation. To meet these notes a reserve of \$12,539,050.90 in silver and \$2,514,857.11 (or £293,310) in gold was held locally, a total local reserve of \$15,053,908.01, or 34.3 per cent of the note circulation, while \$9,474,857.16 (or £1,105,376.1 s. 3d.) in gold was held by the Crown Agents in London on behalf of the Currency Commissioners. The coin portion of the Note Guarantee Fund thus amounted at the end of July last to \$24,524,802.71, or almost exactly 50 per cent of the notes in circulation. The investment portion of the Note Guarantee Fund, valued at latest market prices, amounted at the end of July to \$19,492,467 in respect of securities purchased for \$22,728,250—a loss of \$3,235,783, due to depreciation in securities. In August expansion of the currency was necessitated by the stringency in the local money market and the sum of \$35,000 in gold was exchanged locally for currency notes, and telegraphic transfers on London to the extent of £100,000 were purchased by the Currency Commissioners while \$3,155,000 was invested by the Currency Commissioners in Straits Settlements Stock held by the Federated Malay States Government. The total net inflation of the currency note circulation during the month of August amounted to \$4,341,600, bringing the circulation at the end of that month up to \$48,170,148 against which a coin reserve of \$25,711,402.71 (or 53.3 per cent of the circulation) was held here and in London. The gross circulation of dollars and fifty-cent pieces at the same date amounted to \$6,441,355, and that of bank notes at the end of July to \$216,682; the total circulation within the area using our currency thus amounted to \$6,658,037. The work of withdrawing worn-out notes from circulation has been carried on very actively in the past year and the currency has been freshened by the issue of one and a quarter million new one dollar notes, new five dollar notes of the face value of \$2,000,000 and new ten dollar notes of the face value of \$2,500,000 to replace those withdrawn. Approximately 20 per cent of the circulation of each denomination of small notes is thus less than a year old. Old subsidiary silver coin is being steadily withdrawn but the amount in circulation is still more than double that of the new subsidiary silver.

**Government Help for Manufacturers.**  
Writing to the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. J. Blackstock says:—

With regard to a Government scheme for helping manufacturers, the following might be built up to form a workable scheme for the cotton trade, and perhaps for others.

An office might be opened under Government control for say, cotton goods, covering production of yarns and cloth. Manufacturers willing to join in such

**NOTICES**

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Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s. and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

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TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION

scheme to register themselves at such office and to deliver goods not for immediate requirement for account of such office. These goods could go through the usual process up to a certain point, the office to make advances upon such goods to cover cost of labour and, perhaps, a percentage of the cost of materials.

After the war is over and trade is resumed all orders received by such makers who have taken advantage of the scheme should be submitted to the office and a percentage of each order might be taken out of the stocks which have accumulated; thus the accumulation could be spread over a period of time and not allowed to flood the market, and cause depreciation of the ordinary values.

**The Trade Outlook.**  
An instructive opinion on the trade war was expressed to a *Daily News* representative by Sir John Brunner, head of the firm of Brunner, Mond, and Co. "The fact of the matter is," he said, "trade will be thrust upon us. We are receiving orders from the Continent for goods that have been supplied hitherto by Germany, and I have no doubt other firms have the same experience. But," he added, "I don't see any chance of capturing this extra trade permanently except by people who have studied the wants of other countries and are prepared to deal with them on their own lines. It's an old story, which has been harped upon in Consular reports time after time. British manufacturers must be prepared to suit the particular methods of other countries if they want new markets. For instance, they must put up their stuff, no matter what it is, according to Continental weights and measures; they must learn the taste of the countries in the matter of patterns and so on; and they must send out smart commercial travellers who can talk fluently in the language of the people they are visiting. As to the production of dyes, we should have to go through a long apprenticeship to come up to German achievement in this direction. No, I don't think we should be in a position to compete with the Germans in business even by the end of the war, any more than we could compete with them in beetroot sugar." Sir John added that the British electrical trade should capture a large amount of extra business, as it was well equipped with linguistic travellers.

## IN AN ARMoured CAR.

**THRILLING ADVENTURES OF BELGIAN MOTORIST.**

**Daring Exploits**

Antwerp, Saturday. Last night on the moonlit roof of a hotel Sub-Lieutenant (late Corporal) Straus, seated near his machine gun, told me in his clipped English a tale of adventure which left me breathless, yet which in its modesty of narration bore the impress of truth.

Straus is the son of a wealthy Belgian-American. He has been an auto-cyclist, amateur motor racer, and airman, and last year he sustained two fractured legs

as the result of a bad landing at the Brussels Aerodrome.

When he volunteered for service the authorities put him in charge of an armoured motor-car, but first of all he was commissioned to take a message to Liege on a bicycle. Returning thence, he discovered an auto-car containing four German officers. These he surprised and shot with a Winchester rifle from cover. "C'est la guerre," he said cheerfully, "and my colonel gave me corporal's stripes for that."

A surprise for Uhlans. Then came work with the armoured car, which, like its fellows, has proved a bone to the Uhlans. At first they surprised a patrol of thirty-one Uhlans. The latter bolted down the road, but the mitrailleuse mounted in the car quickly accounted for twenty-eight of them, and two more were captured. Only one escaped.

The next day, reconnoitring at a neighbouring village, they were informed by peasants that forty Germans were stationed at a little redoubt near by. Deserting the car, the venturesome Belgians (there were five of them altogether) crept into a wood, and from trees rapidly sniped fourteen of the enemy. Then descending with loud shouts of "En Avant," the little band charged with bayonets fixed.

A narrow escape. The Germans, thinking a big force was coming, fled for their lives. "They did not once look behind," said Straus. "A curious thing followed. We discovered that they had fixed their rifles all round the trench with grips, so that when they fired only their fingers at the triggers showed. The cowards kept their heads below. This they do always, I am told."

The next day the car was ordered to reconnoitre a position where the presence of masked German guns was suspected.

The guns were discovered when the car was 400 yards away, but the moment the car began to retreat "backwards" down the narrow road the German infantry opened fire. With its front tyres punctured and one cylinder smashed the car stopped, and the Germans had to jump out and re-permanently in this line of business even by the end of the war, any more than we could compete with them in beetroot sugar." Sir John added that the British electrical trade should capture a large amount of extra business, as it was well equipped with linguistic travellers.

Guns as Hay-Ricks. "We owed our escape," remarked Straus, "to the fact that the Germans did not want to disclose their gun positions. The guns were disguised as little hay-ricks and our guns quickly put them out of action on our return. It was a good joke on them."

The Z-pellet having failed to appear we went to bed at two o'clock, and this morning I saw Straus in his bullet-pocked car starting on another hazardous mission.

"Good luck," I shouted. "Good luck or good death," he answered gaily as the car started down the street.—*Central News.*

"Lie Factories" Washington, Sept. 2. The German Embassy has issued a long wireless communication from Berlin, in which Russians and Belgians are accused of "revolting atrocities" while London and Paris are described as "lie factories."—*Reuter.*

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificates for 13 Shares issued as under:—  
11th March 1889 17296/9  
27th May 1890 17258/0. 23504.  
27th June 1896 17719/1. 19154.  
219/7/8.

In the name of Joao A. Da Luz (Deceased) of Hongkong, have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo, new Scrip Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Joao A. Da Luz (deceased), and no transaction taking place under Scrip Certificates issued on the above-mentioned dates will be recognised by the Company.

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1914.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911  
and  
In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the 'Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects' be altered so as to read as in the Form signed by the Chairman of the 'Meeting for the purposes of identification'."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Jessy Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 1st day of August, 1914.

**DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,**  
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Company.

## NOTICES

## AMERICAN DENTIST

**PORCELAIN FILLINGS.**  
The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

**Dr. T. YAMASAKI,**  
34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street.)  
Telephone 62.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	15 MIN.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
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## WATCH AMSTERDAM!

Communications With the Enemy.

Indisputable evidence has been brought before the notice of a representative of the *Globe* that Germans in this country can communicate with their friends in Germany via Amsterdam or Milan, apparently without any great difficulty.

Correspondence was shown to our representative to-day which has passed between a German in the city and a friend of his in Lippstadt, in the Westphalian District, in four days. The German abroad asked for money and newspapers, and it was evident from his letters that he had been receiving communications from the German here as easily as the latter had from him.

The letters came under the notice of a patriotic business man in the City, who at once recognised the danger and informed the police.

The correspondence has been confiscated, and proceedings will probably be taken against the recipient who of course, has no right thus to communicate with an alien enemy, although there is no evidence of espionage.

"I have found out that this correspondence has been going on for the past ten days," said our informant, "and letters have been sent not only via Amsterdam, but also through Milan. Here also is a letter to this same man from a German agent in Barcelona, showing that an attempt had been made to communicate with Germany via Spain, but the agent states that he cannot manage to get letters through."

"Here is a letter sent from Lippstadt on August 25, via Amsterdam, which reached this man in London yesterday morning. The writer advises the man here to send newspapers and money, and states that letters can be sent through Italy as well as through Amsterdam."

"You see, therefore, that within about four days the German enemy in his own country could receive information from a friend here in the ordinary way. What can be done, therefore, by spies, who have no doubt made special arrangements to get news across Holland, over the frontier, and into Germany?"

"These letters received here were unopened and uncensored. Surely the Post Office authorities should exercise far greater care concerning communications with Holland?"

Buddle's.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne recently asked Mr. Runciman if the now lease granted to Buddle's Club, in St. James's-street, contained a stipulation that the front should be refaced or rebuilt; and if so, why a Government Department was deliberately destroying a masterpiece of English 18th-century street architecture. Mr. Runciman has replied as follows:—No new lease has been granted, and in such negotiations as have taken place there has been no suggestion that the building shall be refaced or rebuilt.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE  
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE  
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS  
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA  
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

## BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Appeal for British Aid.

The following letter, among the signatories of which is Lady Lugard, has been sent to the *London Daily Telegraph*:

Sir,—We are forming a committee for the purpose of extending English hospitality to the destitute women, and more particularly the helpless children, of our heroic ally, Belgium. It is proposed that steps should be taken to remove them from the theatre of war, if they so desire, and so far as possible to place them in safe keeping in this country.

It is our intention to endeavour to provide for all who come, and we ask of you help and assistance. It should be in the power of every one of us to do something for the dependants of our Allies, whose country has been so ruthlessly sacrificed, and the homes of whose people have been devastated. Help in every form will be welcomed, but more particularly in substantial contributions in cash.

We also wish for, and should greatly appreciate, offers of hospitality from English homes, where as far as possible either one or more refugees may find themselves welcome guests.

Apart from private hospitality, it would doubtless be necessary for the committee to deal with the distress which will occur among the masses of the women and children. It is suggested that empty houses, either furnished or unfurnished, might be offered, and in these cases the responsibility for supplying food would rest upon the committee. For this purpose they will greatly welcome provisions of every kind.

Considerable assistance will be required in the work of organization, and a full list of the committee will shortly be announced. In the meantime, communications should be addressed to the War Refugees Committee, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.—Yours faithfully,  
FLORA L. LUGARD.  
HUGH OGILVIE.  
H. E. MORGAN.

General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C., August 23.  
P.S.—We have already secured the co-operation on the General Committee of the Belgian Minister, Lord Esher, and Monsignor Bidwell.

Death Preparing for War. Samuel Bollington, thirty-eight, an employee of the Metropolitan Water Board and an Army reservist, was about to resign the colours when he died suddenly from heart disease. At the inquest at Wandsworth his widow said she had been left with five children unprovided for. The coroner (Mr. Oddie) gave her a sovereign out of the poor-box.

SILIMPON COAL.  
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

at

SANDAKAN &amp; SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling

for bunker coal exclusively are

exempt from all shipping dues

and charges.

A. BUNE

## POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide correspondence letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignment letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKAGES, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CUBA, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The English Mail is due to arrive here to-morrow. As the Mail is unsorted the delivery will be delayed for 2 hours.

The Mail from London (via Siberia) of Thursday the 11th inst., is due to arrive here on Tuesday the 13th inst.

The Suwa Maru, with the American Mail, ex China, is scheduled to arrive here on Monday the 19th inst.

A late mail for Suwa Maru & Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G.P.O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond served by Egypt in Southern Europe is for the present suspended.

The service to Tientsin is suspended.

## MAILS DUE.

Siberian, 13th inst.  
American, Suwa Maru, 19th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW

Straits, 13th Oct. 10 a.m.  
Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya, 13th inst. 10 a.m.

Shanghai & Y. China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, & Canada via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia) 13th inst. noon.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway closing at Shanghai P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 15th October.)

Rochinozu, Japan via Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, Vancouver, Tacoma, & United Kingdom via Canada 14th Oct. 2 p.m.

Philippine Is. 13th inst. 3 p.m.

Straits, 13th Oct. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China 13th inst. 3 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 14th Oct.

Holbow, Haiphong & Pakhoi 14th inst. 9 a.m.

Suwa Maru, 14th inst. 1 p.m.

Formosa, via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, B.C. Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada 14th Oct. 2 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 15th Oct.

Japan via Kobe 15th Oct. 10 a.m.

Batavia 15th Oct. 11 a.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta 15th Oct. 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 15th Oct. 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway closing at Shanghai P.O. at 5 p.m. on Monday the 15th inst.)

## SATURDAY, 17th Oct.

Sandakan, 17th Oct. 11 a.m.

Philippine Is. 17th Oct. 2 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Halmun, Br. ss. 611, Stewart, 10th inst.  
—Swatow, 9th General.—D. L. & Co.

Elger, Norwegian ss. 875, Anderson, 10th inst.—Daly, 4th Gen.—Chinese.

Hain Chang, Chi. ss. 1423, D. P. Ross, 11th inst.—Tientsin, Chefoo, 7th inst.—Gen.—C. M.

Yingchow, Br. ss. 1223, E. L. Jones, 11th inst.—Shanghai and Amoy, 10th inst.—Gen.—B. & S.

Haitan, Br. ss. 1133, J. W. Evans, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Taisho Maru, Jap. ss. 2319, T. Ozawa, 11th inst.—Muroran, 2nd inst.—Gen.—M. B. K.

Keishia Maru, Jap. ss. 2501, T. Ushiyama, 11th inst.—Moj, 4th inst.—Gen.—O.S.K.

Opland, Norwegian ss. 843, H. L. Erickson, 11th inst.—Bangkok, 3rd inst.—Rice—Order.

Benavolich, Br. ss. 2146, J. Smith, 11th inst.—Moj, 6th inst.—Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tamba Maru, Jap. ss. 3803, S. Nagasue, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst.—General—Order.

Tjitaroom, Dutch ss. J. N. Bouman 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst.—Gen.—Coal and Beans.—J. C. J. L.

Hanol, Fr. ss. 739, Le Chevalier, 10th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst.—Gen.—A. R. Marty.

## HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S. Joseph R. M.  
Allen, E. C. Kock Capt & Mrs  
Alport, O. M. Lambert E. B.  
Anderson Mr & Mrs Langston A.  
Athol L. Louisa J.  
Bain, E. R. Lloyd G. T.  
Bell, C. D. J. Lobel F.  
Bishop Mr & Mrs A. Macdonald J. R.  
Black W. M. Macdonald J. R. and  
Boswell E. C. Mrs J. R.  
Bradley Misses Mann Mrs R. R.  
Brister J. H. Marriott, Dr O.  
Brooke O. B. Matheson, Mrs R.  
Brownlow E. O. T.  
Burt W. H. Matheson, Miss M.  
Bury Capt H. T. Morrison W. J.  
Cambridge A. J. Musso  
Clayton, W. E. Newton D.  
Cotton R. L. Oudenhoven W.  
Coulson Dr A. L. E. F. Pentworth Mr & Mrs  
Course Arthur Powell G. M.  
Douglas D. S. Purvis A. M.  
Dowling W. A. Purvis A. M.  
Duckworth F. T. Ray, E. H.  
Duffy Miss M. E. Roadwin C. H.  
Duncan J. Ray, Miss F.  
Edwards Mr & Mrs Howells J. P.  
F. H. C. Sanders Miss O. M.  
Fleming Misses Seddon Mrs C. P.  
Gale P. D. G. Sellick S. S.  
Gibb J. Sheekwest S.  
Gould J. Sleight H. C.  
Graham W. E. Smyth F.  
Griggson F. de Square Miss A.  
Groome E. H. Thompson H. R.  
Hall Capt T. P. Walker Capt H. A.  
Handley Pegg H. Warren E. J. T.  
Hannibal W. A. Waterhouse Dr E. C.  
Harper G. Watkins C. E.  
Hawes, Hon. Mr E. White F. W.  
Hobson Dr H. G. Whitmarsh Mr and  
Holmes Miss A. A. Mrs J. D.  
Horne R. Wood G. G.  
Hunter R. Wright Mr & Mrs  
Hutchinson D. L. J. F.  
Jones M. T. Yernberg K.

King Edward Hotel.

Almberg E. Lerrett W. J.  
Anderson R. T. Locher Mrs G. H.  
Austin N. J. Myno C. W. O.  
Bower W. C. McQuire C. H.  
Bridger Mr & Mrs McHugh R. E.  
Bridge W. Miller Mrs F. A.  
Corey Stephen J. Martin Comdr.  
Dross Dr O. T. Fancourt Mr & Mrs  
Davidson Miss H. G. R.  
Coan Mr & Mrs R. G.  
Fischer F. Pasmore Mrs W. C.  
Foy Mrs A. Pringle W. J.  
Gardner Ray Robinson Mr & Mrs  
Hall P. C. Rowley F. B.  
Hollist Mr & Mrs Mrs O. F. Solanham  
Hunt L. S. Skene J.  
Joseph J. Smith Mrs D. G. R.  
Kassidy D. W. Solor Mrs C. H.  
Kitchner Mr & Mrs Syvester Mrs E.  
Kraft Mr & Mrs Thompson Mrs  
Krohn Mrs W. G. Underwood Mr and  
Laurelson Mr & Mrs Mrs J. H.  
Lemon Miss Vandervort C. N.  
Lennor J. Vanderstar A. W.  
Loug Laithing Young T. L.

Grand Hotel.

Allen F. McFarlane W. J.  
Baker A. Mitchell A. L.  
Book C. Mowat J.  
Boudewins G. Reynolds  
Crew Mr & Mrs A. B. Oswald A.  
Emanuel Miss Purkis O. R.  
Gander J. B. Roggeveen  
Gibbs A. W. D. Sanderson R.  
Halg A. O. Wright H. H.  
Jones P. Welman C.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Finlon Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 10.40.—The anticyclone is now central to the north of the Yangtze Valley.

The depression in the Pacific now lies to the east of the Bonins.

Pressure has decreased slightly over S. China and Indo China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.	S.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

12th Oct., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	29.99		nnw	1	
Nomuro	8a	29.95		nnw	0	
Hakodate	9a	29.97		nnw	1	
Tokio	10a	30.03		nnw	1	
Kochi	11a	30.09		nnw	1	
Nagasaki	12a	30.06		s	1	
Kyushu	13a	29.99		ene	1	
Naha	14a	30.03		n	1	
Ishijima	15a	29.99		nw	1	
Bonin Is.	16a	30.13	55	94	b	
Chefoo	17a	30.15	49	s	1	cm
Shanghai	18a	30.11	65	no	1	by
Gutzlaff	19a	30.08	73	no	3	o
Sharp P.	20a	30.03	74	63	no	2
Amoy	21a	30.06	73	76	no	1
Swatow	22a	30.18			0	
Taichow	23a	30.01			ne	2
Tainan	24a	30.01			ne	10
Koshun	25a	30.00	74	95	e	1
P'oots	26a	30.01	75	88	e	4
Canton	27a	29.97		se	3	o
Hankow	28a	29.99	77	ess	2	o
Wuchow	29a	29.97				
Pakhoi	30a	29.97				
Holow	31a	29.97				
Phu Lien	32a	29.97				
Toung	33a	29.97				
T. S. J.	34a	29.97				
Apurri	35a	29.97				
Manila	36a	29.97				
Legaspi	37a	29.97				
Iloilo	38a	29.97				
Bacolod	39a	29.97				
Cebu	40a	29.97				
Labuan	41a	29.97				

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 12.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzle, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, e equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Dry	On date	On date
at 6 a.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 a.m.
Barometer	30.07	30.04	30.01
Temperature	78	76	76
Humidity	65	77	76
Wind Direction	E	E	ESE
Force	3	3	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0	0	0
Highest open air temperature on the day	80	79	77
Lowest	61	61	61

H.K. Observatory, 11th October.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

12th Oct., to 18th Oct., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Mon. 12	10.34	4.12	11.30	5.08
Tues. 13	11.30	5.08	12.26	6.04
Wed. 14	12.26	6.04	1.22	7.00
Thurs. 15	1.22	7.00	2.18	7.56
Fri. 16	2.18	7.56	3.14	8.52
Sat. 17	3.14	8.52	4.10	9.48
Sun. 18	4.10	9.48	5.06	10.44

10 morning, 11 afternoon.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S.N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO.	Nellore Capt. J. Gaunt R.N.R.	about 21st Oct.	Freight & Passage
HAMA.	Malla Capt. G. W. Cookman R.N.R.	23rd Oct.	